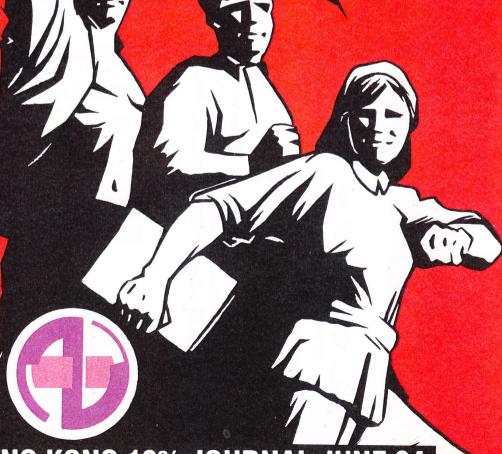
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十分一會刊 Hong Kong 10% Journal

九四年六月第三期

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編者的話

首先要多謝各界踴躍的投稿,更要多謝在病塌上、在星期天、在遠方交來傳真的稿件,令到今期六月號會刊的內容及覆蓋面更爲豐富及全面,衷心的感激您們的熱切鼓勵。

在同性愛這逐漸由荒涼黑暗地下走上廣闊藍天地面的課題,關注同解的男女同志反覆思量「站出來」曝光的意義及結果。到底該和淸兵看齊心口掛個勇字,還是把站出來可能發生的正負面結果也一併計算淸楚?站出來是推售個人魅力的工具,抑或是光照同志崎嶇山路的明星?站不站出來,又干卿底事呢?本期的同志解放運動有深入的探索。

很多時同志看自己和看社會都從同性愛者的身份角度出發,換一個角度,由異性**愛者的視野範** 圍又是怎樣的光景?身爲人母的又如何?且聽「直人如是說」。

愛一個人還是愛他/她的外表及或性器官呢?易服、變性及同性愛在攪甚麼的三角關係呢? (男)同志愛的時候口難言,因爲市面上沒有教他們愛得長、愛得深、愛得安全的「愛的教育」,那便不去愛和造愛?非也,有口便能言,只在乎您說不說。

身在華洋雜處的香港,愛洋人並不是媚外的表現,但爲何總是不好聽的話一**籮籮?愛同性已經**不是易事,愛同性外藉人仕更多種關口,爲甚麼愛的這麼被刁難?異國情鴛爲您細訴箇中辛酸。

最後,要再次多謝這一年來各方的支持和並肩作戰的手足們。由於刊物小組各組員今年的任期 將於七月屆滿,一部份會另有發展,另一部份會繼續這大任,謹此向來年的舊臣新秀致上最深 的祝福,並祝工作愉快!

MESSAGE FROM THE EDITORS

This has been a very difficult issue for our Publication Sub-group. We encountered a number of unexpected hurdles and luckily we survived. In part these are due to the ambition to deliver the best to our dearest readers, in part the problem stems from the selection of numerous submissions. Of course there are other problems arising from a not-so-sophisticated organization. We, however, consider these as more of a challenge than misfortune.

Whom did you turn to when you find out that you happen to love people of your own sex? Some turn to doctors and others to social workers. But do we all wish that our mammy dearest will love us just the same, if not more, no matter whom we love and what color is he or she? No doubt that some straights think lesbians and gays are sick and perverted but do they all think alike? Certainly they don't! Even great minds don't think alike (at least not always).

To be or not-to-be has always been an issue, so is to be out or not-to-be out? Should we proclaim our sexuality anytime anywhere or should we plan this big day with meticulous care? Is it true that if one is out, everyone should be out as well? We do not seek to provide answers but different perspectives.

Last but definitely not the least, we would like to convey our most sincere thanks to our contributors, advertising sponsors, all those who have lend out a helping hand when urgently needed, and of course our enormously supportive readers. Without your kind support this issue would not have been possible.

This will be the last issue for the current batch of Publication sub-group committees. Our term of service expires on the date your club's membership expires (13/7/94). Some of us will stay on while others move on to other things in life. Our time together have been brief but will always be remembered with warm resonance.

So long for now and wish you a gay summer!

忘不了你,重新認識自己 Irene L

今夜又在公司超時加班了, 不是爲了爭取表現, 只是因爲不 想有太多的時間念掛你, 分手已 有個多月了吧?! 怎麼還是那樣 的想念你! 相戀了三個多星期, 郤好像苦戀了一生。沒有了你的 日子真難過,逐漸退色的生活因 你而又再添上了色彩, 郤也因你 的離去而變得更灰暗!

認識了你才知曉以往的生活 是荒唐、錯誤的,是你讓我的思 想掙脫了枷鎖, 一直以來在我的 「性」觀念裡都以爲只有我去扮 演主動的角式 更甚者在愛情生 活裡也是一直扮演爲「男」主外 的角式, 正正是套入了異性戀的 模式。例如上車、落車要開車門 不在話下,上街吃飯、購物, 看戲則更要保持紳士風度, 若是 經濟許可的話, 最好是「太太」 不用上班, 只做其跟得夫人, 家 中有甚麽電器壞了, 水箱漏水, 若不是叫人上門修理, 我一定要 懂得修理, 否則憑甚麼做人「 丈 夫」呢?

今天你卻讓我明白過去是錯 誤的,其實人人在世上是公平「 人口王國」 的,不分男女、不分界限,以往 之 稱 (一 我們的祖先活在傳統封建社會 裡,不得不低頭,但今天我們絕 已是九十年代 對自由, 爲甚麼還要給自己枷鎖 呢? 人人還不是一雙眼、一個

鼻、一張嘴嗎?

長久以來,婦女們一直抑壓 著自己對性的需要,婦女不應該 對性發生興趣, 只有所謂淫娃蕩 婦才有把性行爲視作一種娛樂, 才會尋求性的滿足, 但是這種舊 觀念應該消失。今天我們不是一 直追求婦女地位抬頭、男女平等 嗎? 爲甚麼還那麼拘泥於禮教的 縛束呢? 不是有自打嘴巴、惹人 笑柄之嫌麼?

還有爲甚麼T. B. 就一定要作 男性打扮 性行爲都要百分百男 性化?! T. B. G. 就要小鳥依人

柔情似水、千 依百順地伴著 T. B. 身旁。 我 們不是同性戀 嗎? 爲甚麼竟 是如此局面?

畢竟 「性」一直在 中國人的傳統 觀念裡是諱忌 不談的, 只喜 歡做,所以有 笑),但今天 了, 爲甚麼我 們還要把頭埋 在沙堆裡做其駝鳥呢?

忘了是誰曾說過,人、一生 只能活一次, 誰要白活? 爲何我 們除郤要受外界的壓力, 還要備 受同志與同志之間的排斥?請放 下虚假的外型吧, 誰說外型是 T. B. 的就不可以極盡溫柔, 誰定 下廚房只有女人做主宰,人亦只 是而肉之騙, 誰不冀望自己有人 呵護愛錫, 即使是極剛强的人, 也有軟弱的時候, 整天也要武裝 自己,是何其痛苦的事?請快快 除下虛假的面具, 做回真的自我 吧!! 朋友。



同志組織: 非塘邊鶴的感覺

再看東方不敗

再看東方不敗,是在公演的最後一個下午,看前和看後都不高興,其中一個原因是因爲這部片子才上演了不多久便要讓給周先生和梅小姐,心裡很不舒服。

不高興的還有其他的原因,不高興 的是東方不敗可能會是不敗,可是 偏偏闖不過一個情字,一貫的決 絕、狠心都因一個負心和性別歧視 的人而使不出來,白白辜負了一身 的絕學,孤清的在世人唾棄中離 去。而不敗的失敗並不在於武藝不 精,而是對自身心愛的絕望放棄來 放逐了自己。

甚麼可以令一個如斯的人物如斯的 失落?

讓我問你,當你愛的人對你說:

「龍的背後一定有鳳!」 「龍怎可以配龍!」 又或是自己一身的絕學,而愛的人卻視而不見,不相信/接受自己可以有比他更高的能力。

也許,心死的是在於愛人在兩次的 生死關頭中救自己也只是爲問一條 愚蠢無謂兼無關係的問題,也許, 你我也會死於如斯的環況下。

 J Ling

爲推動成立千秋**萬世功業**的原動力,有何不好呢?!

不高興其二最大的原因是令狐沖的 執著和不解深情。令並不是對不敗 無情 — 三番四次的手下留情,但 令卻要把詩詩的名號硬扣於不敗的 身上。如果令不是執著於不敗和詩 詩的分別而只忠於自己的感覺,那 不敗就可以不敗的活下去。

環看戲中的人物,怕只有不敗最忠 於自己的感情。不敗做的未必是所 有人所明白接受,可是自古小數民 族的生死就是沒多少人理會,既然 有人肯盡心盡力去做就應該多加支 持那孤軍作戰。不接受是因爲不明 白,不明白就請出來學習學習,不 要不明不白就和一眾人搖旗吶喊反 對。孤軍作戰的滋味並不好受,而 孤軍爲小數人請命的戰就更加不好 受。

無敵是孤獨的,而無援是無望的!

讓我們重看東方不敗,好嗎?

Thoughts on Running a Lesbian and Gay Youth Group

Mike Heathfield

Over the last five years I have had responsibility, alongside a female coworker, for running a small local youth group aimed specifically at young lesbians and gays. I am recording my experiences and thoughts about this work from the context of a small town in the North West of England; I think it might be best for the reader to decide how much or how little of what is presented here is of direct relevance to the Honk Kong context.

As youth workers we were concerned about the number of young lesbians and gays we came across who felt isolated and that there was no where for them to go. Many of these young people came to our attention through a local switchboard and we realized we needed to provide them with a space to meet that was specifically geared to their needs. Many of them did not take part in other provision provided by the local Council for young people. The County Council Youth and Community Service funded provision in the district in many different forms; standard youth clubs, street work, girls' nights, arts based projects, homeless action groups and many others. All of this work was run by a mixture of full-time and part-time staff paid as part of the informal education service. The County Council would also provide some resources to voluntary youth organisations who tended to offer the more traditional youth provision as in Scouts, Guides and the like. As a full-time worker I was able to go to my line manager and request that we undertake the work with lesbian and gay young people because I had identified a need for this provision in the district. The organizational policy of the County Council contained a fairly standard equal opportunities statement which indicated we were meant to cater for all young people. My evidence of need proved that lesbian and gay young people were not provided for and had a right to some form of specialist provision. decision was agreed by the whole team of fulltime workers (at the time around 10) and some money allocated from the district funds to pay a part-time worker to work alongside me one evening a week. Space was allocated within my working timetable to set up, organise, manage and attend the weekly sessions.

This may all sound considerably easy, which in fact within this District it was. This would certainly not have been the case within other Districts in the County. It was helped by having a fairly local level of decision making where workers on the ground could actually make decisions about provisional needs that effected practice. The second important factor in the ease of this part of the process was having a well established and respected out gay full-time worker. cannot be overstated; to my knowledge all progressive movements in this type of provision come about from active and committed workers on the ground. manage (usually slowly and very painfully) to change the institutions for which they work; the more established and respected they are the more influence they can bring to bear to make changes to provide truly equal provision and In my experience it is never services. institutions in their policy making bodies that practice. these progressive develop development always occur from the workforce 'upwards'.

There were number of crucial a professional issues that needed to be addressed before the group could open. This was the first official funded group in the County and we all had a great investment in trying to ensure we got it right. The age range of the group was to be 16 to 21 years old; this was the age range in which we had identified the most young people. The choice however was not as simple as that; the lower limit of sixteen was chosen because it represented the heterosexual age of consent and should we run into any criticisms about encouraging sexual activity amongst young people, at least we could say that this would be no different from any other youth group. It is of course significant that criticisms of the group were

likely to focus on sex and we needed to be prepared for these comments. The greatest area of difficulty would be around underage sex with young men, as at the time the male homosexual age of consent was 21. male worker, considerably older than 21, it could be perceived that I was encouraging underage young men into illegal sexual activity; this was a risk that both I and my managers were aware of. All this debate about ages, was of course directly attributable to the unequal consent laws and these were discussions we would not even have considered in the setting up of any other form of youth group within the broad span of ages that the Youth and Community Service is aimed at. In reality, and without the official consent of the management group, members ages were actually wider than the official age range. This was a risk that we as workers decided to take, if we felt it appropriate for a young person to be a member of the group and they were clearly gaining from taking part in it then we usually ignored the age barriers. In one case we did refuse to admit a twelve year old lesbian who wanted to join the group. She had found out about it from her social worker but we felt she was just too young and would put us at too much of a risk should it become more publicly known that she was present. This poor young woman had to wait a further two years before we finally felt safe enough to admit her!

Access to the group was the second big area of debate. We obviously wanted it to be open to as many young people as possible but without attracting the sort of public attention that would involve us in working with the problems of heterosexuals. We decided that the group would not be advertised generally, only in the gay media. Young people could find out about it by phoning the local switchboard or the youth office and the actual location of the meeting would be kept secret to hopefully stop any unwanted attention. We also felt that if any young people were vulnerable about their sexuality they would not

be happy about entering what was publicly known as a 'gay' place. We had to really offer some form of initial anonymity for those who were vulnerable. In many cases throughout the five years I ran the group, many young people would tell their parents they were going to a drama group/youth club because we held the meeting at a local arts-based youth club. This provided a valuable cover for those not wishing to come out to their parents. The young people in the group often had much bolder ideas about advertising their presence; on one occasion they produced a magazine which was to be circulated throughout the County.

In this type of youth work we could also specifically be acting against the wishes of the parents of the young people concerned: this placed workers in a unusual and vulnerable position too. We had to be clear what arguments we would use with parents to justify the work we were doing. In reality we never had any parent problems at all, in fact the parents of one 15 year old young women formed a parent group and were acting as support for any parents that wished to contact them. This is not to say that the young people did not have lots of problems with parents; they did. Through being in the group many young people came out to their parents and friends and we would always try to be as supportive as possible during these times. We would usually have some form of celebration every time some one had done the 'coming out scene', this served as a useful recharging of emotional batteries. One of the most amazing features of this group was the strengths these young people gained very rapidly from being members. Some very brave and independent young people" went out into the world and challenged homophobia in very bold ways. One 15 year old young man decided to come out at school, this was not a rash decision, it had been thought through very seriously and carefully. He gained a great deal of friends at school but also suffered abuse because of his decision. On many occasions these young

一位曾到港一遊的外藉男同志,在出席十分一會的消閒活動時,發覺和他以前舉辦的同志青少年中心甚爲相似。過往 有人提議攪同志青少年、耆英組,可惜總是不了了之。在此,唯有以文字一饗知音,一同遊歷攪手的苦與樂,及幫助 年青一輩更正面更積極去面對自己和社會的成果。

people were tackling oppression at ages far younger than we would ever have felt safe to do; often they were an inspiration. I strongly believe these developments were brought about by being members of the lesbian and gay youth group, although they may still have occurred without our professional intervention, they would certainly not have been as strong and were clearly related to the valuable group process that the youth group offered; this has special significances for young lesbians and gays.

We have often had to meet young people outside the group and bring them along because they are so nervous about first attending the group. Some never make the first meeting despite having taken six months to pluck up the courage to phone the switchboard in the first place. Working with this particular group of young people provides one of the most positive and speedy examples of the educative processes of quality antioppressive youth work. These young people rapidly blossom; gain in confidence and selfworth, become positive and assertive of their rights not only to exist or be tolerated, but for full equality.

This process occurs mainly through working alongside positive lesbian and gay workers, in a non-commercial context, and through shared experiences with other young people in counterbalancing the damaging effects of homophobia. It is important that the workers are lesbian and gay themselves. Although this group could not have occurred without the support of heterosexual workers, they were not the most appropriate people to run it. Heterosexual workers can empathize and understand the issues relevant to young lesbians and gays, they can support them in many ways. But they cannot really know what it is like to be lesbian or gay in a deeply homophobic society. When young people come to the group it is vital that they have a common shared bond and that they do not have to explain or justify their sexuality to anyone; often this is the first time in their lives where they experience this atmosphere. In fact, sometimes it seems that the group is the only place where their sexuality is *not* an issue and the last thing they want to talk about!

It is vital in this specialist youth work that the young people learn to translate the negative feelings they may have about themselves into positive views of their sexuality by locating the negativity in the politics of a homophobic society. As with all good youth work this has to occur in a social context that is interesting, exciting and fun. In this lies the skill of the workers: of course young people need to socialize and have fun but their has to be a purpose beyond the social; how else can there be any hope of changes in the wider society if oppressed young people do not gain a political awareness of their position in that society? This is best achieved through a growing sense of corporate identity and a realization that shared experiences are empowering and enlightening.

I am no longer involved with this youth group, it is still busy, currently there are around 20 members, the majority of whom are young men. This is unusual, throughout the history of the group it has usually been dominated by young women. The average age of those taking part is around 18 or 19 and this has remained constant. It still inspires great loyalty from those young people involved, often they stay around the group for a number of years before they move on. It clearly plays an important part at that stage in their lives. Of course there has not been the space here to tell you the whole story; many of the more negative and difficult aspects of this work have been omitted here. I hope, however, I have been able to give you a glimpse of both the politics and the reality of youth work with young lesbians and gays.

MIKE HEATHFIELD. April 1994

同志,你愛自己嗎?

羅錦彪

人,最首要的是能夠愛自己,然後 更加去愛自己的生活及其他人,同 志們,你有沒有想過究竟愛自己多 少?

我們搞同志解放運動的,往往都搞 盡腦汁,設法鼓勵更多的同志參與 共賦大業。在香港踴躍參與者,實 在只得寥寥可數,同解這麼大的使 命,若沒有大眾的支持及參與,若 然只得我們這一小撮人,雖然努力 不懈,卻能夠爲自己爲大眾爭取到 多少呢?

不斷的在分析,為甚麼絕大部份的同志不參與這運動,藉口總多的是,如沒有時間、不能曝光、懶、沒有認識、有空倒不如多釣兩條魚、行街、睇戲、打麻雀、對同志身份的自我抗拒、不關我事、有其他人做就可以了、做也沒用、成功機會不大、不如認命、等等等………

最近、和一位哥倫比亞的同志關柏來保聚會,漫談中,發覺哥倫比亞的同志和香港一樣,對同解的熱心,普遍不大。我倆亦同意,這兩地的同志,都適應於一個暫時性的歇腳點內,同志們就把這歇腳點誤數學窩,不願意再走了。所翻影腳點就如Disco、Sauna、小圈子朋友、甚至乎魚塘;到有需要時,就在內裡翻騰馳騁,好以滿足

基本需要,就此,同志們已滿足了。

為甚麼我們只能在那小得可憐的空間才能夠安然生活?為甚麼我們要認命和逃避社會的歧視?為甚麼我們要接受社會的不公平?如果我們都默然承受以上的一切,我們便愛自己愛得不足夠了。

或許戴了面具後,我們可以多賺點錢,生活得舒適些,多留一點餘地給自己,兒受同事、朋友、同學、社會的壓迫,但戴了面具的生活,我們的心靈就永遠貧赤,麻醉自己就好像在吸毒,我們每天都在吸收著社會歧視的毒,要消除毒氣,就得先要對自己愛得更投入。

朋友,我們都值得被愛,更加值得 對自己淋漓地愛。

From the Backroom of 64

Quentin Lee

香港的同志是否人人平等地可以有同樣條件站出來?家庭、工作、甚或文化背景因素絕不可抹殺,關鍵在如何平衡自身安危和曝光的程度。

Crammed in the back room of Club 64 in Lan Kwai Fong, a group of Hong Kong queer discussed cultural politics encircling "coming out". Cigarette smoke danced in the cold conditioned air as Edward lam vehemently advocated "coming out". Thinking and listening, I sat beside my friend Chris. Like Edward, Chris and I are both educated in "the West" and are familiar with Western gay political agenda. As I listened silently, I began to question Edward's passionate position.

One of the hottest debates has been over the issue of "coming out". What exactly does "coming out" mean? Can any Hongkong person afford the luxury of "coming out" to his/her family or at his/her work place? How culturally applicable is "coming out" to a post-colonial Hongkong culture? Does "coming out" merely mean uncritically proclaiming "I am a homosexual" disregarding personal stakes, cultural colonialism and applicability?

Before we can even start to tackle these questions, I must disclose my position as a privileged Honkong born 23-year-old Americanized Canadian immigrant educated at UC Berkeley, Yale University and now finishing my MFA in film production at UCLA with quite "abnormal" parents who welcome my Taiwanese-American boyfriend home for Christmas and unquestioningly support my artistic endeavors. Is it at all fair for a little elitist bitch like me to expect other people to be

as "out" as I am? At the same time, how should I, as a Hongkong queer, contribute to the cause?

The burden for Hongkong queers is a struggle for беіпа gay/lesbian/bisexual in a post-colonial culture where we are faced with oppression from both Western cultural imperialism and traditional Chinese patriarchy. Although Western political strategies and rhetoric as "coming out" and "visibility" have significance, adopting these without a certain critical attitude and redefinition simply re-inscribe us into an oppressive Western colonial economy. We need to contextualize our existence as Hongkong people and figure out a variety of efficient political strategies that are culturally specific and sensitive to us.

One or two people at the discussion have criticized the monotonous rhetoric of "coming out" as a strategy too hard-hitting and inflexible. Although a political choice has to be made, we should not be shoved to a black or white blind spot. We need to consider the vast gray area where we live in. It is not a matter of simply being "queer" because most of us (queer or not) do not know what exactly "being queer" means. Being "gay", "lesbian" or "bisexual" are in themselves contemporary, highly unstable and contestable categories. The issue is more of defining a certain identity that is politically strategic, that gives us pride. At the same time,

that definition excludes, alienates and ostracizes.

The question is perhaps how can a Hongkong queer, while maintaining a certain personal stability, contributes to building a "queer" community and to mobilize a cultural-political change.

Although political change often necessarily targets a younger generation, it is a mistake to ignore the generations before us - the mere knowledge of how they have survived in a more homophobic and repressed society requires our historicizing. One of the problems of Western queer cultures are their lack of history and their obsessive focus on youth which make "growing up" impossible. Queer culture is kidding itself when it thinks that it is eternally young. Growing up means finding the history that has been erased or hidden and negotiating generation gaps between younger and older generations. In a sense, being queer is not that much different from being a Hongkong colonial subject because our certain histories and roots have been erased, hidden or transformed by cultural imperialism.

Early this year, back in Los Angeles, I had coffee with Author Pai Hsien Yung who wrote the first contemporary Chinese novel about male homosexuals. He told me that his lover died last year, and that they had been together for thirtynine years since high school. To me, learning about that is both culturally and personally invaluable, that there are generations and

histories before us. We need to recognize and translate them to our time.

If creating a safe place for Hongkong queers means forming a ghetto, it is not at all anything bad. A certain exclusive space is necessary at this time and for some time onward in this hostile environment. Some of us are more privileged, some stronger, other less so. This space allows our heterogeneous selves to get together, to talk freely, to heal without "outside" hostility. Nevertheless, forming a ghetto does not mean forming a mass "closet", because some of us will be out and fighting. With nurturing, there will be more of us out there fighting.

Queers are not the only minority in Hongkong. There are racial, gender and cultural minorities. A useful political strategy is to begin forming certain coalition and communication with other minority groups. It is only through expanding our coalition and creating solidarity that we see a broader picture of our society. It is important to realize that discriminating queers is not just a queer problem but a larger social problem, and discriminating against Filipinos or Vietnamese is not just a racial problem. These problems often intersect one another in a larger schema. It is the general cultural mechanism of intolerance that we need to attack. Having coalitions allows us to have a more focused and efficient strategy to attack the mechanism in different directions. Perhaps a society that we should strive for is not just a queer-friendly one, but one that is more tolerant toward differences.

幸甚! 幸甚!

嘩!一股腦兒的站出來!計有年初同志電影節的淸新幼苗茁長,羅先生於反歧遊行的發表演說,壹週刊的(站出來一一林奕華)訪問,公仔箱(花弗新世界)的「阿樂」(然其可信性尚待證實。)到近期的(二月二十四日)壹本便利都市新人類,眞看得同志也彷彿心動,欲一同「見光」去,幸甚!

看羅先生發表演說,在場各式人士的熱烈反應,林奕華的發光發熱,壹本便利報導的不偏不移,傳媒的熱切關注,幸甚!

讓我們大路齊闊步,操向大同社會,好不好?

然而縱觀後果、同志見光,有絕大多數同志未站出來已先自打退堂鼓,所持原因,可略分下列 三類:

- 一 現時沒有妥善的支援系統;給上司解僱、在街頭受閒言甚或攻擊、失去朋友親戚家人的時候,所能尋求的協助甚少。
 - 二、覺得自己不會刻意掩飾,可又沒有必要公開身份,彷彿在額頭刻字。
 - 三、覺得「直人」也不需刻意「站出來」,然而同志卻要,似有助長此等不平等之勢。

就以上三點,筆者曾屢次聽到各式談論,且槪列如下:

關於一,有同志指出,你要怕,就不要搞同解,你自己也解不開自己的心結,談何同解?要 survive的,做survivalist去,不要破壞士氣·····生活有很多方式·····你炒我?好,法庭見!

關於二,有同志指出:這是你對自己身份的承認,你不站出來,其實就是對自己的社群不好……舉個分餅的譬喻,大大塊餅都分給了似乎人多的一面,而小眾,就算有得分,都只可得到丁點的餠碎,還要努力的證明小眾其實也是一眾……。

關於三、有同志指出;基於人權的原則,「直人」有權不站出來,同志也有權如此,然而,表面理應如此,內裡的故事卻是本古老的歷史,你不去碰它,它仍是牢牢的記載著,表面上大家也有權沉默,內裡包含的卻是愚昧無知,不分好歹的把集非爲是的習慣不自知的延續下去……有歷史學家說過:"Those who forget the lesson of history are doomed to repeat it." (忘記歷史的人註定重蹈覆轍)我們可以容忍惡性循環每況越下嗎……

本文不打算在此討論誰是誰非,各位看官看罷定必心中有數;然而就本人觀察,近來以眞身眞名站出來的同志,下場都不是想像中的恐怖。據本人所知,截至目前(二月)爲止,羅先生並無反映對反歧遊行演說之不滿,有份參與同志電影節之同志亦未表達其對上鏡的不滿,林先生更進一步推出其書集;相反,非以眞身或尚存懷疑其曝光眞實性的同志,下場卻未必見得對其本人或整個社群有益。筆者曾不下十次聽聞同志對「阿樂」故事之眞實性存疑;而壹本便利之「大專學生」,更遭《編輯室手記一一便利號外》大造文章,題爲「揭女同性戀者面紗,丹尼與友態度曖昧」,文章指出「要在光天化日之下,公然調戲良家婦女,與另一位女性扭扭抱抱,互拋媚眼:所以在拍照時感尷尬,一向自然硬朗的丹尼也變得面紅耳熱,別扭起來,原來她竟然也有多少女兒家的羞態,幸甚。」

有人站出來,基於增加向外間暴露的考慮固然是好,(你看不慣麼,我就做給你看,看你可以有何奈何!)然而某些時候,這些站出來的人的可信性、合法性及其政治正確程度卻備受質疑;回心一想,這些質疑的人,有如此的智慧鑑別、議論,何不公然的以其智慧貢獻社群?在背後藏頭露尾窩囊固然來得容易;然而糖衣背後的諸連典型化,就是這些糖衣背後的毒藥,似乎與其成爲不知名的、沒有張揚的命案的死者,不如「心口掛個勇字」,勇闖大路小徑直路彎路去!

Stay Tuned

E Tang

The ultimate goal of the painstaking gay movement is to allow gay people to express their sexual identity openly without being threatened and discriminated by society.

We do not choose to politicize our personal life but are forced to do so because we are being denied our basic rights as human, as citizens of the nation. Rights, opportunities and benefits that are taken for granted by the heterosexual majority are often luxury to us, from major issues like legal protection of equal job opportunities, fringe benefits, immigration law, to the smallest issue like kissing in public.

In this second decade of the AIDS era, the gay movement is no longer just a battle for human and legal rights but basic survival.

In the 80s, AIDS was not taken seriously by any government on this planet until it was proved to have affected more than a bunch of faggots. Politicians and health care administrators deliberately kept any gay issues off their agenda which consequently delayed many prevention and research programs causing many more unnecessary deaths. How can we be content with "no question, no mention" as an acceptable tolerant attitude when silence = death?

Many people regard coming out as an assertive way of acknowledging their homosexual or bisexual identity.

It is more than just an announcement of one's sexual identity but a process of defining this identity in relation to other gays as well as the rest of the community. Dr. Silverstein and F. Picano in 'The New Joy of Gay Sex" describes coming out as a process "through stages, from fantasies to the first same-sex experience to acknowledging to yourself and then to others that you are gay and finally to identifying with the gay community". While this is an obvious pattern of development, the whole ordeal does not have to follow this linear progress and indeed many gays, for all sorts of reasons, may not find this pattern particularly helpful. There are many social conscious gays who devote much of their energy to fight for gay rights and better treatment of PWHIV and PWA, who are totally at ease with seeing themselves as gay but cannot afford to express this identity openly because of the bigoted society they are living in. A psychology lecturer in Hong Kong who claims himself as a fervent Christian, recently (early 94) in a seminar on "being gay in Hong Kong" questions why no gay people have the "moral courage" to defend themselves in public if they genuinely believe their life style is perfectly acceptable. What he seems to fail to understand is what stops gays from expressing themselves openly in public and why they need to defend themselves in the first place.

站出來,到底是爲同志社團出一分力還是另一種離心力?說解放,站了出來的同志看不起不站 出來或站不出來的,又是不是另一種欺壓?做人做事,切忌自不量力。最最重要的是,大家同 心協力,有面出面,有力出力,各展所長,相輔相承。 At the same time, it is not uncommon for many (male) gays to frequent the scene and lead an active sex life without admitting to themselves, let alone anyone else, that they are homosexual. Tony Kushner in "Angels of America" portrays Pat Buchanan as a homophobic gay politician who regards himself as "a heterosexual who sleeps with men", because he sees homosexuals as social outcasts and is not prepared to face the oppression and discrimination that the gay community has to bear.

Radical gay activists, however, often fail to distinguish these self-hated, internalized homophobic with the underground guerrilla warriors and dismiss both groups as closeted and accuse them of being irresponsible to the gay community and leading a hypocritical double life.

These radicals are aware of the importance of the combat for their survival and rights and the power of one's voice but they do not have the foresight to understand that the good work done by these underground activists will be terminated if they have to go public because they may lose their power of influence. Among the gay activists, straight acting gays also see effeminate gays or any gays who express themselves not in accordance with the norm as giving the community a bad name, while they themselves are often accused of complying to the dominating heterosexual culture, condoning the existing oppressive ideologies.

THE HOSTILITY CREATED BY THESE DIFFERENT STANCES WILL EVENTUALLY FRAGMENT THE GAY COMMUNITY.

It would be very ironic if on the one hand, we are demanding the heterosexual society to the tolerant, but on the other hand we cannot even tolerate any diversification within our community. Yes, gay people should be well-informed intellectually about the wide spectrum of gay issues in order to defend their positions in society. Yes, it is our responsibility to make our life and the life of our younger generation easier by pushing gay issues onto the national political agenda by whatever possible legal means. But to simply equate coming out with going public and the prerequisite to contribute to gay liberation is a too narrow and exclusive view.

If coming out is a process, then it is a process of educating oneself to stay tuned to the development of the liberation and express one's opinion when possible.

Self denial is absolutely not acceptable if we are to progress from the ground we have gained. The bottom line, of course, is that one should not keep one's inner voice silent. But until the day when gays are fully protected by the legal system and are essentially accepted by society, it would not be fair to demand all gays to wear their sexuality like a badge if coming out will jeopardize their personal or public life. Obviously we cannot expect the leaders of gay political groups to be totally closeted if we are to strife for recognition. Yet there is room for every one with good intention to make a difference. If "silence=death", then, "fragmentation=suicide".

新婦女協進會

新婦女協進會與婦女基督徒協會合作「婦女與選舉」推廣運動,就今年九月區議會與明年立法局選舉,推動政黨及參選者關心婦女事宜,現定九月三日星期六下午舉辦各政黨推動婦女事務交代會,詳情請查詢新婦女協進會7811900,張月鳳小姐。

六月某一個星期二晚上,婦女團體爭取繼承權聯席將舉行燭光晚會,以 迎接第二天(星期三)立法局三讀陸恭蕙議員修定的新界土地(豁免)條例草 案,請各友好團體到時援,詳情請電新婦女協進會查詢。

ALDS CONCERN

Event	Date	Ti me	Venue	Description
Madhatter	June 16, 1994	7:30p.mlate	97	Fund-raising dinner and auction party
Orientation for new volunteers	June 18, 1994	2:30p.m6:30p.m.		Recruiting new members with briefing sessions
Annual General Meeting	Late June	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	i i

自在社

我們不爲自身的性傾向所掛礙 身也自在、 心也自在

我是誰? 人生是甚麼? 煩惱怎樣來? 快樂怎麼去?

我們不是高僧,也不是聖賢,和你一樣,都是凡夫俗子; 只是我們籍著佛法的智慧,活得更真確,更自在。

歡迎同志佛教徒,或想了解佛法的同志們,加入行列,以佛法明燈,照亮人生。

詳情聯絡:

電話: (852)388 7874, 傳真: (852)7358881, 或致函 香港九龍尖沙咀郵箱92128號,

又是一年一度十分一會執委會選舉的時候了。看著每年新人輩出的情況,對香港同性愛運動的前景不是 不抱有希望的。

在會內那些日子,有血有淚,有喜有悲,有快樂有怨憤;但這些,就如平常生命中的起落無二樣,都是生命歷程、組織學習的必然階段。有份參與組織運作的同志們,你們想必全然明白箇中的諸般滋味。

難題一:難以聚眾

年來很頭痛的第一件事是把人海中的同志聚結起來,我們嘗試了很多不同的途徑,由大型遊河舞會至嚴肅討論的工作坊,可以說是想得到的也試過了,但爲何總是人來人去,老是不能集結到六十萬的男女同志呢?

沒錯的是吃喝玩樂的場合永遠吸引 大量的同志,但如果大家真的只顧 五官的享受,那又怎會仍然有一群 勞心勞力的積極分子?可能是十分 一會的宗旨未能那麼清晰的表現於 我們舉辦的活動,所以未能讓更多 有志投身同解的朋友認識,從而可以共同攜手共事。這,只是一個技術性的問題。我們有的是社團註冊署認可的會章,只要依會員通訊地址寄上一份即可,又或是在本會或其他友好團體中有所介紹便可解決這基本的問題。

難題二: 誰領群眾

三年前十分一會再度活躍時,並沒 有現今脈胳分明的執委及小組制 度,行的是「門戶大開」的政策, 任何同志都可以參與開會及投票。 但由於沒有明確的職責分配,每次 開會以至決策的人都不同,不獨令 決定的認可性受到影響,更延誤了 執行決定的時間。自去年開始我們 選用了社團通用的選舉方法,可是 由選舉產生的四人執委會之認受性 仍然受到質疑。去年大選到會的會 員共五十六名,而當選的執委所得 票數由三十多至五十三票不等。得 票最高的竟是當晚唯一一名非前年 執委成員的新會員,相比其他三 位,不獨從未出任十分一會執委, 更無工蹟可言。正面的想法是,十 分一會的會員(起碼是晚那五十六 名)相信給予發揮的機會予新人。

作爲香港歷史最悠久的同志組織, 作爲一個對香港男女同性愛者有相 當代表性的組織而言,其被會員及 公眾的認可程度是十分重要的。 知就裡的人,見著任何十分一會的 執委、組長、會員或活動,很可能 便當成同性愛者的真象,故此我們 一言一行均影響外界對整體同性愛 者的觀感。

組織者,終歸是人,總會有人的弱點,不免於決策執行上有看走眼看

漏眼的錯誤,要把做得不好出了錯誤的罪過歸咎於這小撮人並不公允,我們是已經背負了十二分沉重的同志生死榮辱的重擔!

當然最理想的架構是所有的會員都 參與決策,但實際的考慮顯示這是 不可能的。(單是找場地已經令人 頭痛,莫不成往政府大球場開?) 那又如何是好?

難題三:人手流失

任何的志願團體,其人手的流失量必然是高,尤其是攪同解這吃力而不討好的工作。有目共睹的是,執委及組長於任內離職比比皆是,任滿離職更是平常不過。在離多入少的情況下,組織的運作不免受阻。由於接班乏人,老一輩的執委欲罷不能,只有繼續連任,新人有見工作如斯艱巨,每每裹足不前,令同運陷於進退兩難的困境。

幸好,這個亦不是解決不了的問題。除了部份的執委以私人理由離職,其他的多半是因爲支持不了繁多的會務。當權力及責任同時集結於一少撮人時,工作自然是多了,嚴重的可導致權力過度集中,以至一旦有人離職便出現不知誰是負責人,出了事無人理會收拾的亂勢。

假若,每位執委都有金童玉女各一輔助,擔子可以減輕,亦可讓年輕的一群在比較少壓力的情況下下學習會務,既可與在職者分擔工作會務,既可與在職者分擔工作會說並不一屆接提高培養下屆接近有人有人有人有人接極,但這一時不去。現實客觀續下去,同志繼續下去,前路的事實是,前路的事實是,前路的事實是,前路的事實是有同志繼續下去,前路的事實是,前路的事實是會有同志繼續下去人一代決定可以移山,同志能過過與馬公可以移山,同志能過過與馬公可以移山,同志能過過與馬公可以移山,同志能過過,其拓新天地。

蓮此,獻上心底最深的祝福。

那一天訪問了游靜

那一天是去年八月的一天。基於種種原因,是次的訪問現在才與讀者見面。雖然事隔多月,但當日所說所想的,至今仍然在迴響著。翻聽那天訪問的錄音,很有在聽收音機節目的感覺:訪問人與被訪者幾乎是打成一片,前者會反駁後者的觀點,而後者又會分析前者發問的動機;不是龍門陣,似軟硬那笑聲充斥的對話多些。

坊間對游靜的觀感不一,有人說她好,有人說她不好,再追閱下,說 的人不是不肯說便是說不出。到底 她是怎樣的一個人?

游這個姓氏

初次接觸游靜是看到她在越界(已停刊)的文字。字裡行間是直接了當的女同志氣息,在鮮見如此明目 張膽的環境下,趕忙找尋標題下的 名字,只見方方正游這個姓氏,於 是便想,這是不是個筆名呢?會不 會又是個把姓氏省去只留名字所成 的筆名呢?真名又會是甚麼呢?

幾乎甫開場便問她:遊靜是不是你 的眞名?

游靜是我的真名。

由於她的哥哥及姊姊不怎麼靜,故此給她取了這個名字。希望她可以文靜些,故名靜。

課室裡的風光

再次見到這名字是她在藝術中心開 班授徒的宣傳文字。不起眼的女性 主義電影課題下面寫著導師:游 静。一股腦兒跑去報名,可惜報名 處說額滿了, 還沒有「下次請早」 的安慰語。開課後四出打聽教了些 甚麼,居然發覺有人付了學費佔了 學位而不上課,心裡滿不是味道。 後來幾經轉折,終於可以坐進課 室,恭敬的學生發覺老師的個子並 不高大威猛,沒有旗袍髮髻和金絲 眼鏡,既不體罰亦不催交功課,連 聲調也絕對善待聽覺:很多時就一 件鬆身外套,摺起了衣袖,一雙短 **费球鞋(有類似手鍊或腳鍊**的物 事),一隻ear-cuff,(是一女性 形狀的耳飾) 俯伏在耳上。沒有古 老石山教書先生的威嚴,但有教育 工作者的尊嚴。你們不提問題是相 信權威!於是努力的鼓勵學生們發 言,不彈刻,但指引。

與頑重對話

你本說教的是女性主義電影,怎麼 跑出了女同志電影?大惑不解的學 生於是逐條題目問。

女性主義和女同性愛主義 (LESBIANISM)是有歷史性的淵源。當年的女性主義者覺得女性備 受男權制度的壓迫,於是眾女性們 便聚在一起。當時的口號是:女性 主義是理論。女同性愛主義是實踐 (FEMINISM IS THE THEORY, ...
LESBIANISM IS THE PRACTICE) ...

這樣一來,女同性愛這性傾向豈不 是成了一種政治宣言或工具?

性傾向是流動的,會隨著際遇而改變的。假若女性覺得受男性的壓迫、與女性可以有平等的關係而發展爲女同性愛者是無可厚非的。女性在情感上不以男性作對象,其情感是要有所出路的。

那麼有些女性在關係上失意於三幾個男性,於是轉投同性群中,但對少數的失望便等於對所有的異性失望?

人的性別身份(GENDER)是製造出來的,有著一定的歷史,而所有的男女性都有著共同的歷史背景。在這種情況下,一小撮壓迫女性的男性會是整體男性的縮影。

對於尋求與同性建立關係的女性而言,她們是在尋找另類的出格(ALTERNATIVES),應該支持所有(ALTERNATIVES),應該支持所有專求另類的人。還有的是,並可以會與同運的,這樣做會把很多有人是個人是個人人是有對於門外;有些人是相當的性質的人。

再且,強調同性愛是天生的意念是 在強化二元對立的情況:「同性愛 者言行舉止是異於異性愛者」,會 因此而被界定爲與異性愛者不同, 成為不同的類別、可供研究的對象,這種「他化」(OTHERIZE)的做法是會令外界易於把同性愛者典型化,也同時把整個同性愛社團簡單化了。

但這樣說的背後並不代表她贊成同性愛的商品化。

被商品化了的同性愛,是象徵著一定的身份地位,是被認爲與年輕貌美同時掛鉤的;於是有人會趨時麾做同性愛者,但這種做法其實是另一種的壓迫,壓迫著「非神話」範圍內的同性愛者,如窮人、教育水準低和不美麗的人。

而一些男同志文化工作者正在加速自己商品化的過程,目的旨在兜售自己,讓自己成爲名牌來滿足自我。在資本主義下長大的我們,每天都在(學習)兜售自己最好的東西,犯不著再如斯的兜售了。這樣做只會進生努力去兜售自己的下一代。

假若這種明星制度可以號召更 多人來參與同運,這又有何不 好呢?

明星制是可行的——如果那些明星 站上台會解構這個制度的弊端,又 或是爲同志社團說話;同步還會質 疑這制度,提醒大家還有其他默默 耕耘的一群,和是由這群人的努力 去支持扶助那些「明星」的。 沒錯的是沉默的群眾是會很快地跟隨明星,他/她的聲音比一百個「平民」的聲音大。但假若一方面是相信另類制度(如同志組織及其他非傳統建制如女性主義),而另一方面則「嚮往」獨裁、培育應聲蟲,便正正跌進了一種我們力圖改變的主流模式。……一班人是一小撮人好的,因爲前者包涵了不同的聲音(DIVERSITY)。

那妳會不會參加十分一會呢?

這麼努力身體力行的女同志,站出來時有沒有壓力呢? 是否很從容?

當然不是啦!壓力是一定有的。

游靜並不是自己先向家人表露身份的。讀中三時有幾個感情很親密的 女同學,整天在一起,父母、學校 開始覺得事情有點不尋常了。 最初是姊姊向我父母說我是同性戀的。當時聽到後有「被屈」的感覺。自己只覺當時的感情是十分的真(說要長相廝守,一起開花店),被扣以帶有許多負面意思的同性戀名號後,感覺上是被控以做了不應該的事情的罪名,覺得世界不明白自己,從此與家庭的關係亦「玩完」了。

介不介意如果妳父母看到這篇訪問?

他們不會看到的! (笑)

工作方面呢?

一直都在文化界工作,而文化界又 視同性愛爲一種CULT。只有偷窺, 沒有歧視。

怕不怕人家在街上認出妳?

不,因爲已經經歷了多個(站出來的)階段。再且,站出來或曝光率是一種責任。如果不站出來,是在鼓吹恐同性愛症侯,同志社團需要覺得站出來是在增強社團的力量,也是爲後來的小孩子出一分力。

游靜/女性/廿七歲/旅美文化工作者 寫字拍Film拍Video/覺得今次訪問 幾好玩,「因爲會有人反駁」。

後記:謹此向游靜及其好友們致歉,這篇 遲來的訪問稿。

香港拾分壹會會章

(一) 總綱

- 1. 定名: 本會定名爲香港拾分壹會(Hong Kong Ten Percent Club)以下簡稱本 會。
- 2. 會址: 本會的註冊地址爲尖沙咀郵箱90708號。
- 3. 宗旨:3.1. 爭取同性戀者在法律上有平等之保障,在社會上有公平之待遇,不受 歧視。
- 3.2 維護同性戀人仕應有之社會地位及尊嚴。
- 3.3 促進社會大眾對風性戀者的了解, 尊重及接納
- 3.4 建立一個讓同性戀養享有自由與不等的社會環境。
- 3.5 聯繫同性戀朋友 加強彼此關懷及支持,共同爲更幸福的生活而努力。
- 4. 法定語文: 本會法定語文爲中交及英交,如有歧義,則以中文爲準。

(二) 會員

- 5. 資格;
- 5.1 凡年齡在十八歲或以上,不分性與及感情傾向,不分種族,性別與國籍,願意接受及遵守本會會章者,均可申請加入成爲本會會員。
- 5.2 凡經接納的會員享有下列權利:
- 5.2.1 參與本會會務及活動;
- 5.2.2 享用本會各項設施及收到本會的刊物;
- 5.2.3 要求召開及出席會員大會,並有動議、發言、投票及被選權。
- 5.3 會員需履行下列義務:
- 5.3.1 認同及履行本會宗旨、會員大會的決議案;
- 5.3.2 竭盡所能,參與和支持本會會務;
- 5.3.3 遵守本會會章;
- 5.3.4 按時繳交會費。
- 6. 申請方法:
- 6.1 申請加入成爲本會會員者必需由本會一名會員介紹,經執行委員會審核 及通過後,得以接納成爲正式會員;
- 6.2 執行委員會有權拒絕任何之申請者加入本會而毋須解釋;
- 6.3 會員及申請者資料皆受到絕對保密處理。

(三) 會費

7.1 各類會員之會費爲每年五十元正,任何調整得由會員大會決定通過

會章備註:以上的註冊地址已改爲九龍中央郵箱72207號,抬頭亦由黃先生收改爲香港十分一會收。每年 〈七月十四日至翌年七月十三日〉會費爲港幣五十圓正。另新會員需加港幣十圓手續費。

- 7.2 新會員於正式通知函發出後十四天內繳交會費,舊會員則於每年一月內 繳交。
- 7.3 任何會員在到期後兩個月仍未繳交年費,本會將發信通知,在發出通知 信後一個月仍未再繳交者,在期滿後則執行委員會有權取消該名會員會 籍。

(四) 退會及革除會籍

- 8. 會員如欲退會,須於兩星期前書面通知本會執行委員會,在該段期間仍 需履行本會一切會員的義務。
- 9.1 會員若未能履行其會員義務或違反本會會章,或其行爲有損本會利益、 形象時,執行委員會得給予警告或革除會籍。
- 9.2 受處分者可向本會周年大會或特別大會內上訴

(五) 會員大會

- 10. 會員大會爲本會最高權力機構,分爲周年會員太會及特別會員大會。
- 10.1 周年會員大會於每年二月至四月由執委會召關,議程處理下列事項:
- 10.1.1 接受執委會全年工作報告及財政報告;
- 10.1.2 選舉本會執行委員會成員;
- 10.1.3 委任義務核數師;
- 10.1.4 修訂本會會章;
- 10.1.5 其他議程。
- 10.2 特別會員大會在下列情況下得以召開,執委會主席須要在一個月內召開 特別會員大會,惟只能討論預早提交及通知之議程,包括:
- 10.2.1 執委會議決要求;
- 10.2.2 由不少於會員總人數百分之二十或二十名會員(以數目較少者爲準),以 書面形式列明議程聯署要求。
- 10.3 會員大會通告(適用於周年會員大會及特別會員大會)。 凡會員大會通告應在會期前兩星期以平郵寄發予各會員;內容包括會議 日期、性質、時間、地點、議程等。
- 11. 法定人數(適用於周年會員大會及特別會員大會)。
- 11.1 出席之人數法定爲會員總數百分之二十或二十人(以較少者爲準)。
- 11.2 若大會於指定開會時間四十五分鐘內仍未獲足夠法定人數出席,根據本會會章第10.2.2條由會員要求召開的會員大會隨即解散,而另外的會員大會則應在三星期內重新召開,屆時仍未獲足夠人數,則出席之會員人數即爲該次會議之法定人數。
- 12. 主席(包括周年會員大會及特別會員大會)。
- 12.1 所有會員大會均由執委會主席出任,如主席缺席,而在該屆設有副主席 者由副主席出任,如副主席亦缺席或該屆未設副主席者,則由太會會眾 當中,自行推選臨時主席。
- 12.2 在大會投票時如遇贊成或反對票數接近時,大會主席須提出重新投票至 有出席人數三分之二多數通過(不適用於投票選舉執行委員會成員,詳情 見13.1)。

(六) 執行委員會

- 13.1 於周年大會中選出,成員最少三人,最多七人組成。內設主席、司庫、 秘書各一人及其他職位,不可兼任。競選該等職位之候選人須爲會員並 得最少一名會員提名。選舉以會員不記名方式一人一票依次選出每個職 位,以最高票數者當選,如有相同票數者則由主席作最後決定。
- 13.2 執委會每年至少開會三次,如有需要加開得由主席決定,於不少二天前 通知召開,一切議案,須有半數以上執委出席方爲有效,決議案要有出 席執委三分之二以上贊成方爲有效。
- 13.3 執委任期一年,連選得連任,執委會職權如下:
- 13.3.1 執行周年會員大會及特別大會的決議;
- 13.3.2 按本會宗旨,制訂工作計劃;
- 13.3.3 處理本會一切會務。
- 13.4 執委會主席綜理會務,秘書負責管理會員名冊及文件檔案,司庫負責經費預算和收支帳目結算工作及保管現金。
- 13.5 本會職員得由執委會委任※

(七) 財務

- 14.1 本會任何來往票據應由執行委員會主席及司庫兩人聯署方爲有效。(如 加設副主席,則由主席、副主席及司庫其中兩人聯署)。
- 14.2 本會來往財務概由執委會司庫負責處理,執委會須經常保持有足以反映 本會財務狀況之帳目記錄;
- 14.3 經由本會審核的財務責任,需由全體會員分擔;
- 14.4 本會的財政年度由每年一月一日起至十二月三十一日止;
- 14.5 本會會款除支付本會的經費及辦理第三條「宗旨」所列的事務外,不得 移作其他用途。

(八) 解散

- 15.1 解散本會的議案,必須召開特別會員大會處理,該議案若經五分之四出 席會眾通過,本會須即解散。
- 15.2 執行委員會應於決議通過後之兩個月內清理本會對外一切轇轕。
- 15.3 若有任何財政及物資剩餘,將由執行委員會負責全數捐往該會員本會認可的慈善機構。

(九) 修改章則

- 16.2 本會章程的修改部份,必須先行獲得社團註冊處之批準,方能生效。

Personal Reflections on My Day Of Rest Lisa Ross

I was asked to write a story, a personal account of my experiences with members of the gay community. "How interesting," I thought, "it will be really nice to take the time to sit back and think about my gay friend, clients, and work colleagues." However, when I finally put pen to paper (or fingertips to keyboard as it were), what a difficult task this turned out to be. You see, when I sit back and think about all the people I have met over the years, the programme in my memory does not have a "gay" category! ridiculous," I then remarked, "it's like asking me to write about my interactions with Protestants." I then had the opportunity to reflect on why my memory is programmed the way it is. How do I categorize people? Thus, what seemed like a fun, relatively easy assignment led me ponder how my parents raised me, places I've been, people I've met -- It took me an entire Sunday! Oh well, the laundry will wait

It's not that I don't consider sexuality to be important. Quite the contrary, I believe that a person's sexuality is one of the most important parts of being a human. Even before my studies in mental health and psychiatry, (when I must admit, I threw out very few of Freud's ideas), I just knew how important sexuality was and what a strong force it plays in our health and happiness. While pondering this very strong value that I possess, my first feelings about my assignment came to the forefront. Anger and bewilderment although I can empathize to some degree, I really have no idea what my life would be like if I had to hide my sexuality. Why should any one have to anyway?

I have known many gay men and lesbians, and before you read much further I must tell you that I have lost a fair number to AIDS. My professional life in San Francisco had everything to do with AIDS and the gay community. When I arrived there in 1985, the gay community was in the midst of a collective depression - so many friends and lovers lost already. But my experiences and interactions with gay people began long before that. I grew up in a community where there were lots of openly gay people around, and in a family where I recall very few dividing lines being drawn. In fact, I don't recall the first time I ever met a gay person. It must have been when I was very young. Probably when I was forming those little categorizations in my head and it never occurred to me that a person's sexuality needed to be one.

In San Francisco, my repertoire of friends, acquaintances and work colleagues expanded, including people who happened to be gay. It was here that I began my work with organizations from the gay community. And it was here that I began my work on AIDS. As these two things happened simultaneously, my thoughts about gay organizations are not easily separated from my thoughts about the impact of AIDS on the gay community. of course, there was lots of sadness and grief, but the impact of AIDS on gay people in San Francisco was not all bad. Previously scattered, hidden, and stepped on by

一些直人如是說:尋人練習

指令:請搜索閣下之記憶系統,現尋找所存記憶中的同性愛者。 顯示:無。

many in society, the challenge of AIDS resulted in powerful alliances and collective action in the gay community. They really had no choice - speak out and help in prevention, or watch the rest of your community expire. As I sat with my nursing colleagues and made my first Quilt for the San Francisco Names Project, I tried to remember that AIDS can sometimes bring good things.

In 1989 I came to Hong Kong, only to be told that being homosexual was in some way illegal and that there were no gay people, particularly Chinese gays, in Hong Kong. I smile when I hear that even today. In Hong Kong my repertoire of friends, acquaintances and work colleagues continued to dramatically expand, including people who happen to be gay. And in my professional life, I have had the opportunity once again to work with members of the gav organizations here. I have experienced some of the struggles and joys of life with my friends, who happen to be gay. And having been involved with AIDS Concern from nearly day one, I can really empathize with how difficult it is to establish and develop voluntary organizations, to identify common objectives and strategies. This is a challenge which every organization faces, no matter what your concerns or target populations are. It is an opportunity for personal and collective growth, the rewards can be many.

No matter how important it is becoming to prevent the heterosexual transmission of AIDS, the fact remains that HIV infection is a serious threat to the gay (male) community here in Hong Kong.

The fact also remains, that the majority of people who are now sick with fullblown AIDS are gay men. The impact is already serious. The opportunity for cohesion and collective actions tremendous. It should not overlooked. Over the past five years, there have been many times when I've experienced a feeling of "deja-vu" familiar situations which bring forth various emotions and ideas. As a friend of many, who happen to be gay, and a professional with nearly ten years of experience in AIDS, I strongly urge individuals and the gay and lesbian organizations to get seriously involved in the fight against AIDS. You now have an opportunity for collective action, and your efforts will truly make a difference. Wait a few more years, and the choice will be much more difficult. You will have to speak out and help with prevention campaigns, at the same time that you are taking care of important people in your life, and facing enormous loss. The choice is yours.

My assignment has been difficult but I do not regret postponing my household duties. To fulfill my assignment, I had to really think about all the people who have blessed my life some of whom happen to be gay. I will thank my parents when they make their routine Sunday call tonight. I will get in touch with the local AIDS Memorial Quilt Group which has recently been established in Hong Kong. It is time to heal myself and make a panel for a friend lost over one year ago. He was a caring, talented and gorgeous man - and he happened to be gay.

我們有沒有人會找尋到底認識多少異性愛者?有人做了相反的事情,不單翻出了長長的同性愛者朋友的名單,更掀動了因愛滋病而離去的愁緒……。傷痛管傷痛,現在著手防範的工作雖遲,但未爲晚也,張眼看天仍是睛空無雲。

MAMA LOVES YOU. When you first realise you are slightly different from the rest of the crowd, whom would you go to? Your mother, your family doctor, or? Did they send you off to see another sequence of health-care professionals or they give that understanding pat on the shoulder? Chances are Let's hear what a female physician, a mother of 3 children has to say about our sexual orientation.

近年來我對性醫學甚有興趣, 更視同性戀爲一個謎。於是參加了 港大「認識同性戀」的校外課程, 又在圖書館度過無數的下午,翻查 有關書籍及文獻,可惜對同性戀的 成因始終不解。簡單說,同性戀是 一種性傾向,在幼年時已存在個人 心理結構內。醫學界一般不認爲同 性戀是罪惡,而一九七三年美國精 從閱讀及主動結交同性戀的朋 友,體會到他們除了性傾向外,實 與一般人無。我的朋友們不能代表 所有同性戀者,但他們都能應付計 會給予他們的壓力,並能發揮自 己,有意義地生活。我不能從他們 的外表及儀態辨別他們的性傾向。 很多朋友對自己特別了解, 尤其性 方面,更有高度的敏感性。我對同 性戀的朋友們非常尊敬,因爲他們 每一天都可能要面對不必要及不公 平的壓力,他們比我更努力做人。 藉此我向認識的同性戀朋友致謝, 因爲他們從生活裡教導了我人性堅 強奮鬥的一面,而且給我信心,倘 有一天我的三個兒女對我說:「媽 媽,我是同性戀者。」我會由衷 道:「孩子,我更爱你!」

You Light Up My Life (?) Social workers are often considered to be the light of our life: you turn to them when you have problems. But do they also have problems of their own? Lee speaks of his impartial comments of the helping professionals, that they are all products of the prevailing homophobic environment..

同性戀與我何干

同性戀在社會被視為一種越軌行 為,是不容爭辯的事實。同性戀被 介定爲問題,源遠流長,不同的文 化背景,社會體系會賦予同性戀行 爲不同的命運。香港這個中西文化 糾纏的城市自然亦從自身的社會發 展,孕育出某種對同性戀行爲的越 軌符號。當然,符號內容不是僵化 的,它的越軌範圍會隨時代及個人 的經歷而作出改變。

作為專業社會工作者,社會相信透過專業訓練,社會工作者更有能力去明辨是非,有開放的態度及更強的接納性去幫助不同類型的服務對象。事實上,社工在協助受歧視的人,都曾有不錯的表現;近期有東頭村弱智人仕宿舍事件,爭取修改新界條例以爭取男女平等。這都反映出社工在社會公義中分演的角色。

然而,當社工面對同性戀的現象時,情況卻變得很差勁,甚而成為壓迫者之一。在我接觸一些被稱為輔導專業者,如中學教師、護士,社工等。我從他/她們身上獲得有關對同性戀者的關聯,竟然又是不正常、病態、濫交、需要接受心理輔導、愛滋病傳播者等等。以上的描述確教人有觸目驚心的感覺,而這種感覺也實在反映一些從事協助專業者的心聲。

不幸的是,這样效人信任的專業工作者,竟和大大玩民一樣,對同性 戀有著同樣的偏見,無知與歧視。 更令人實際的是,他/她們絕大部

李文照

份人都未曾接觸過同性戀者,卻已對同性戀抗拒三分。

其實,這亦不難理解,社會工作者的價值觀亦爲主流的社教化所塑造。電影、電視、文字媒介所建構的同性戀形象,絕大部份是負面的、與性息息想關的;還記得傳動,與性息息想關的。還說有宣傳等數值,便有意無意對性的壓制上不有變更易被烙上上同性戀更易被烙上上一個大學,亦是同性戀更易被烙上工有性變的,亦是同性戀更易被烙上工有性變的,亦是同性戀更易被烙上工有性變的,亦是同性戀人之。

基於上述的背景,社會工作訓練顯然未能給予同性戀行爲一個適當的位置,或許祇有逃避。結果在缺乏反省的情況下,社工面對同性戀問題便往往出現置若罔視或不知所措的景況。

社會工作作爲一種協助專業,從業 者應時刻反省,摒棄個人的成見, 更要有勇氣去挑戰計會不合理的規 和枷鎖,以減低受歧視者的苦 難,社工專業精神、亦由此體現。 黑澤明電影中的赤鬍子便教訓他的 醫生,社會最需當治的是貧窮和無 知。事實上,同性是否在社會面對 的抑鬱與苦楚,正也山上知緊緊扣 連著。社工要去醫治這種無知,首 先得切除自己的無知,否則,社工 亦可能成爲鎭壓者。去挑戰自己的 既成價值觀,是一件痛苦的事,然 而,唯有開放自己,勇於面對生命 的歧視性,我們才能承受社工的重 擔。

係定唔係

Cherie

話說在某年某月某日某時份,在某地有某人接受某一堆人的訪問,當中有人問了以下的問題:你點解係?

此某人隨即氣定神閒,徐徐的說了以下一句:

你點解唔係?

全場霎時鴉雀無聲,有人搔頭抓腮,有人低頭沉吟,有人兩眼直瞪。在隔了某分鐘後,席中有 人高聲叫說:

係唔係有啥關係?

被訪者嫣然一笑,頓時滿室生輝,臨行前抛下了這句:

癡兒,你終於頓悟了!

近年來同性愛這現象在學界及傳媒界成 了香饃饃,整日價有莘華學子、社工、 醫生、心理學家、電台、電視台、報 章、雜誌(包括土產成人刊物)爭相採 訪。都不知是禍是福了。好像有句話說 「是福不是禍,是禍擋不了」,就姑且 當作是福吧(不知是否福頭的福 呢?)。照說同性愛向來不被正視,有 人肯去認識及報導本該是同志之福 (?),但這當然要視乎認識有多深入 和報導有多正確。

話說在第五十八期的東周刊中(一六0至一六一頁)曾有一篇文字展示兩位人 士對同性愛是否分遺傳因子有關的不同 論點。自然地,一方說有,另一方說 無。(大家都說相同的話便沒啥可報導 了!)

唉,有定無有啥關係呢?

兜兜轉轉,莫不是想兜回說同性愛是與 基因有關,最終的又是回歸同性愛是先 天或後天(自然或不自然)的老問題。 眞眞有趣,幹嗎沒有人這麼迂迴曲折大 費問章的研究異性愛是否與基因有關、 是先天或後天的呢?看來,學者們對我 們眞箇是特別眷顧。

到底尋根究底有甚麼好處呢?聞說博士 論文是把十二分微小的事情拆開細意研 究五七十年,寫成洋洋酒酒的數十萬 字!除了在家中可多一本厚皮的燙金論 文,於學界於同志又有甚麼裨益呢?

也許,假若同性愛是先天的學說得以實 據的支持,屈時同志們可以開懷地踏 步,不用抵擋人家窮追猛打問「點解點 解」。一切,就如天光天黑、眨眼呼吸、戀愛交合、吃飯看戲、寫字罵人般自然。另一方面,假若這先天的學說成立了,那便不可排除會有人意圖在胚胎處動手腳。如若可在母親懷內察覺愛兒有此傾向,實難保愛兒心切的雙親不惜違反天意,在孩兒呱呱墮地前先調整爲異性愛者。換了是你,想也不願看著自己的骨內在世俗唾棄的眼光下討生活吧?誰不想自己的兒女生活得健康快樂?特別是目前社會對同性愛者仍是處於蠻荒時代。

假若同性愛是後天的論據得以證實呢? 謝老天爺,很多的父母不再需要仰頸問 天「我做錯了甚麼?」放心,並不干卿 底事;亦可以省回很多金錢,蓋因不用 扯髮(仿眞髮的價錢並不便宜呀!)或 搥胸(一個矽袋是港幣五萬元整)。父 母們可以鬆一口氣,但接下來又會問:

那到底是誰的錯? 不是自己有問題便 一定是人家甚或社會出了岔子。 Sorry,社教化只教人成爲異性愛者, 並不曾教育我們如何成爲同性愛者。 噫,這到底是甚麼的一回事?

科學家會去尋找癌病愛滋病的成因,因 為要從中尋求治療會致命的疾病,可同 性愛就如異性愛一般,只是人類性傾向 的一種,又不是甚麼不正常、變態的事 宜,兼且放著那麼多的強姦、亂倫、虐 妻虐兒、逼良爲娼的異性愛群中的問題 不理,專心致志埋首研究我們無傷大雅 的成因似乎是忽略了有更需要動手的事 情。面對這些問題或者可以問:

你點解唔係?

謫仙記新傳〔下集〕

翌日醒來時已是中午,烔桐留下字條,上學去了。我在屋內漫無目的看著看著,覺得這屋內的陳切很像烔桐,本來便可以是很簡單的嘛!屋內一塵不染,牆壁白茫茫的,盡都是靠在牆邊擺放。衣櫃內全是素淨的衣服,不像以往的桐。書桌上放了一個黑色夾子,內裡盡是烔桐寫的東西。想想,這似乎有點不道德,但又實在想知道他這些年間的事情,還是把厚厚的紙頁看完了,又把它們夾好。

烔桐。紙頁裡有太多的「他」,全是沒有名字的。嘲笑、自憐、自傲、寂寞、獨守、單戀、傷懷,全皆躍然紙上,就像烔桐面對面向我說了一切一切。

烔桐。

他說,沒有成功的可能,就是滿心喜歡,還是怕會遭受拒絕,雖是那麼幾次的交往,已然感覺對方是最了解自己的人。

炯桐。

他說,就是因爲對方從來不知道他的這份感情,以致當日一聲不響遠赴至此。 他說,就是因爲對方不知道,他便放縱自己,在內體和精神上實切的摧毀自己。

烔桐。

門鎖悄悄的轉開了,烔桐挽著大包小包 的步進,看見坐在書桌旁的我,默默的 看著他,再看桌上的夾子,他已然明白 了。他沒有說話,面上似笑非笑,垂下 眼睛,轉身把大包小包放進內室。

禁不住了,把他反身的擁個措手不及。 我說:我知道了。烔桐依然是垂下頭, 靜悄得連呼吸也不能辯察。內心一片罪 疚感,像欠了他很多很多,腦裡一片混

Jeremy

亂,想要給予他很多很多,只有把臂彎 收緊,緊緊的纏靠,將自己嵌進他,希 望就此可以彌補一切失去的。

烔桐。

他並沒有說話。

事實是,自從那天起首,他對著我時總是沉默。每天放學回家,他便坐在桌邊看書趕功課。煙抽得很凶,桌面上,書頁上,也盡皆是散碎的煙灰。我每天百無聊籟,只等待他的回來向他訴說一天的所想所聞。他專注的一面聽一面抽煙,點點頭又或是微笑,而他的面容也回復了以往的光彩。除了書本之外,他一位沒有再和任何人在一起。有時在夜半中,我在看書,他坐在桌旁,抽著煙,看著窗外出神,偶爾微笑,真好看。

學期完結,烔桐以優等成績結業,取得學位。突然間,烔桐像是回復了以往的日子般,穿紅穿綠,花大量的錢去購置衣物,飲食更是極盡奢侈。每個晚上也和他穿插在各夜店中,雖然他不會幹甚麼,卻是極嫵媚招惹的能事,一會兒向極目處拋個媚眼,一會又定神看著對坐的人,雖然他不會幹甚麼,倒叫自己猶坐針氈。我想和他說說這事,回到家裡,他默然不語的擁著我微笑著,完全沒給我開口的餘地。

我幾乎每一刻也伴著烔桐,而他並不說話。隨著咖啡的香氣,擁著我看窗外的陰霾。巴黎的雨總叫人無所適從,是淫雨霏霏,又或是狂暴得叫人裙拉褲甩也好,情結也總牽動在其中。確實,這不是一個叫人喜悅的城市。

是一個下著微雨的四月天,和烔桐坐車 到塞納河附近走走。在一間書店裡樂不 思蜀,高克多的詩集令自己既驚且喜, 至於另一冊刊戴他寫予他愛人的書信集 子,就是法文如何不濟事,也義無反顧 地擁入懷中深呼吸。烔桐沒有說話,牽著我的手,微笑。這個城市便有這種戀情肆意抒發的可能性。挽著大袋小袋,就在書店旁的咖啡座喝咖啡。地道的咖啡味道香濃馥郁,窗外下著綿綿的雨,身旁坐著抽煙的烔桐,感覺突然變得很是幸福。

「良,我想說話。」

甚麼?

「我想說話,我太久沒有說話了。」

烔桐抽掉餘下的半口煙,呷了口咖啡, 沒有甚麼深思。

「你知道嗎?那年我和他分手了,一個 人來到這裡,就是不想再想以前的事, 就是不想再回看以往的事,進入一個新 的形態,徹底的希望再尋回自己。我太 愛他了,自己也沒有想過自己會如此沒 有保留。很久很久以前其實也曾深愛過 一個人,那時自己還小,根本不懂得, 認識了一個比自己思想強多了的人便胡 思亂想,到頭來在未了解事情始末便已 告完結,餘下的便是那最好最深切的感 覺。過了很久很久,遇上了他,起先是 有所保留,漸漸的發現,他不正是以前 那人的影子?牽絆著那人性格上的種種 餘韻,像那次一樣,我毫無保留便給了 他。他太好了,對我太好了,對所有人 也太好了,以致也有旁人像自己一樣心 甘命抵的給予他,他不自傲,但卻從不 拒絕。他沒有做過一件傷害我的事,但 除卻自己以外,東西宮並存也是沒有道 理的事。他對我和旁人不公平並不重 要,就只因爲愛他,我不想看到他對自 己也不公平。

「不看了,不想了,也不想再知道了, 爸爸給了我二十萬,收拾好幾件行李, 媽媽嚥著淚的爲我打點,幾天之內便離 開了。眼睛乾巴巴的睜著,睜得又大又 亮的睁到巴黎。他全不知情,稍一失落 便又投入原先生活當中。」

烔桐的故事,像一幅砌圖,到了這個段落,像是只餘下最後的幾片。凝著呼吸,只想等到最後,讓我,是的,讓我去完成並擁有全部。

「兩年前,他終於尋來了。我到巴黎以 後三個月半年便換了住處,便是不想有 這麼的一天。」

「那天,我很累,沒來由的累,可能源自那沒來由的預感。門鈴響起,他挽著行李看著我,一下子,他忘了,我也不年輕了,以往的事情像放映機般在二人間穿插。下雨的晚上。電車裡。咖啡座裡。彼此臂彎裡。我忽然感覺天旋地轉,由他引發的一切實太經典,平靜以後的自己不能承受。」

「他抱擁著我,彼此肋骨也發疼了。他 說他不間地想念著我。他說他結婚了, 妻子是賢慧的,但他並不愛她。只是當 時我走了,他想安定下來,三爬兩步的 結了婚。他說他不想回去了,他要免 一切失去的。我沒有心動,但那個晚上 倒是和他狂亂地交合了,一次又一次的 高潮,二人累透但卻不願停止。像 內 一樣,他睡得間斷的,矇矇矓矓間內 一樣。我想,若我見到他面之時, 我名字。我想,若我見到他面之時, 我 段時關上門便很好。」炯桐惡意的笑 了,接著抽起另一根煙,向侍應要了另 一杯咖啡。

「第二天,我叫他離開,他簡直不相信 自己的耳朵。我說,若你問我愛不愛 你,我會說是、百份百、肯定、絕對; 但若你問我和你一起有否真正得著過, 我會說不、百份百、肯定、絕對。我 說,我是從起初便已經知道你是不能停 在一個人身上,你自己不察覺,旁人給 你傷害的爲數看來也不少。我說,以往 自己已經盡力的希望可以讓你停下來, 你察覺了,但要你一時三刻裡改變,這 是沒可能的事,好的,給你一點時間? 結果怎麼?到頭來又怎樣了。」

「他沒有說話,定神的看著我。我說,當日你不選擇我,我很傷心,老遠跑到這個紅鬚綠眼的地方,重新建立自己。今日若你選擇我,我便又感到很罪疚。給你看到被你傷害的我已經足夠,我還老大不願意和你同謀傷害另外一個人。」

烔桐呷了口咖啡,又在點起另一根煙。

「然後,他著急了,擁著我,問我是否 已有了別人。我說,你真無聊,你自己 喜歡這樣並不代表我也如此這般。我 說,給我看到事情眞相,學乖了,我還 要多謝你呢!他不說話了,著緊的吻絕 我的話, 脱掉了彼此的衣衫, 以近乎強 暴的手法迫我做爱,結果,彼此也沒有 高潮。他終於明白了,那天下午,他垂 著頭的收拾細軟,垂著頭的離開了。那 天傍晚,他躍下塞納河。說來眞可笑, 他沒有溺壞了,只是喝了幾口染污了的 河水而懨懨的病了一場。我盡了我的義 務,照顧了好幾天,暗裡請來了他的妻 子。他妻子來了,要怨要訴要愛要恨也 留給她好了。他離開了以後的幾天,我 便搬到現時的地方了。」

烔桐把煙擠熄,隨手拿起煙盒,卻是空 了。

「這便是我的故事。一直以來的心頭映象已然幻滅,這說來好像對你很不公平。在我與他的關係亂得糟糕時,你是我唯一可以使自己舒緩下來的人。到頭來,與我息息相關的,也是你。我要坦白說,對於你,我沒有太大愛的感覺,只知默默的給你愛著。眞幸運。其實,我欠你太多了。」

烔桐說要買煙,臨行前除要了另一杯咖啡外,步出店外,隔著玻璃,看著我, □裡唸著我愛你,便垂著頭的去了。

咖啡來了,我從鄰座借來了一根煙,輕輕的吸著吸著,心裡空空的沒有甚麼感覺。拚圖終於完成了,倒是失落了那份戰戰競競的喜悅感。一下子突然難以想像,自己處身此地的原委。像烔桐所說,他不曾眞正的深愛過我,感激成分比感情還重。

呷完自己的咖啡,苦澀一直盤据在味蕾 之上,縈繞不去,煙將燃盡,卻珍愛的 吸至手指唇上也灸痛才擠掉。

外面突然喧鬧起來,人群紛紛奔至河邊。

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我匆忙的付過了錢,奔到街上。我直覺那是烔桐,是有事情發生了。烔桐躍下了塞納河,頭撞向橋底的基石上,再淹入河中,幾個人把烔桐拖了上來,但他已死去了。

到醫院警局轉了幾個小時,再通知烔桐的家人。回到了屋內,環境靜恬得令人害怕,錯覺的像是聽到散碎的琴音,很累很累。我躺到床上,沒意識的看著週遭,合上眼也未能安睡。

那個他真箇幸運,竟有烔桐願意爲他停下腳步。但對於其他人,包括我,烔桐的生,他的死,他的來,他的去,全是突然而著跡。自己抽身,卻叫旁人心靈 震撼。

我所遺憾,只是自己未曾真正及時對烔桐說過一句我愛你。

雖然他並不曾愛我。

性的滿足在於口

爲了閣下的生命著想,當閣下進行性行爲時,請切記戴上安全養。愛滋病到現時還未能治療……這些熟悉的宣傳句語,究竟對我們發揮了多少影響力,我們又是否再聽不厭,抑或置若罔聞呢?

香港大部份同志對自己身體及性反應的探討均視爲禁忌,更加沒有任何鼓勵我們對性伴侶及友好商討這些問題,同志們都會覺得談論性事是十分尷尬的一回事。性是雖要親密、溫柔、力量及行動,這是人類的絕對本能,我們既然思想及感覺都有性的部份,就有能力打破對性事難於啓齒的禁忌。

宣傳安全性行爲除了要有預防的作 用之外,並且不能忽視同志對性滿 足的需要。通常同志對性高潮都有 錯誤觀念,很多同志都感覺射精是 性滿足的高峰,但另一角度來看, 射精可被視爲高潮下降的開始,性 Jack Lo

您的感覺及行動的完結,譬如說我 們對某胴體作出幻想和反應時,那 就是高潮的開始,所以說男性沒有 連續性高潮,並非是絕對正確的說 法。

那麼性的最後衝動是否非以傳統性 交行爲(肛交)不可,藉著抽插的 動作得以滿足呢?其實還有其他的 身體部位,動作、甚至乎安全的道 具也可以令到這最後的衝動有超然 的感覺;問題是當我們或伴侶採用 其他方法時,某一方面或會覺得不 正常、不習慣,更加不敢去想像這 些的可能性。男同志對男性胴體的 線條、型態,甚至平體味的嗅索, 幻想及感覺都佔性行爲的一大部 份,有些同志甚或對肛交作出一定 程度上痛楚的忍受。除了肛交之 外,我們對其他較爲安全而又能滿 足的動作,究竟知道多少,性行為 **遇程的**濃烈、氣氛、反應和射精的 關係又是如何?

同志們極需要和伴侶及友好互相交換經驗,譬如說怎樣婉拒性伴侶不安全性行爲而仍然能夠繼續或加強性的滿足?怎樣排除對安全套的厭惡而可以令性事更爲完滿滋味?我們身體上每一部位有什麼不同的敏感反應,而什麼樣的動作才能夠刺激這些反應?

排除了尷尬,消除社會禁止我們談性之諱,坦誠相對,互相交流經驗,不單只能夠對身體有更大的保障,對性的經驗及性的滿足,更加會是更上一層樓。

編者按:文中一直在討論「同志」的性行爲及安全性行爲,但所說的只是關乎男同性愛者,由於同志一詞泛指男及女同性愛者,這裡有忽略女同性愛者之嫌。兼且文中說到「那麼性的最後衝動是否非以傳統性交行爲(肛交)不可,…」, 肛交又是否男同志「傳統」的性行爲呢?

易服、變性、同性愛的三角關係

爲明耳目,討論其「三角關係」之前,先試闡釋何爲「易服」、「變性」等。

何爲「易服」(TRANSVESTISM?)

一直以來,服裝乃社會對男性特徵 (MASCULINITY) 及 女 性 特 徵 (FEMININITY)的其中一個重要的指標, 換句話說,易服代表著一種試圖橫跨性別 界限的行TRANSVESTISM來替這現象定名。

不論古今中外,都有易服的事例,遠至古代的花木蘭到任劍輝、Boy George、K.D. LANG均可作爲例子;至於易服的原因,則約有下列幾點:

人類學家認為衣著賦與人一個表面上的社會地位;在加拿大北部的草原地區,擁有男性特徵的女性有較高的社會地位,因此有些女性會努力地表現出進取、獨立、勇敢等等慣用於形容男性的表徵,因此,易服可以是作爲提高社會地位的一種途徑。故此,易服反之亦暗示著一種除去社會地位所帶來的枷鎖的動機。

此外,於印度教的神話中,亦認爲人應亦 男亦女(ANDROGYNY),剛柔兼具,有著雙 性的特質,一個人是「男性」因爲其男性 特徵多於其女性特徵,反之亦然;而大部 份印度教所相信的神都是男性,而信徒希 望與之結爲夫婦,因此曾有男信徒易服爲 女性裝扮以作朝拜。故此,易服可以作爲 一種崇拜的儀式。

再者,自嬰兒出生的第一天,性別的社教 化過程已開始,由出生的第一天以至第18 個月,是這過程的關鍵期(CRITICAL PERIOD),過了大約2歲便已很難改變,故 此,父母如何養育一個嬰孩,對其將來的 性別角色很有影響,以美國爲例,男嬰是 用粉藍色毛氈包裹,而女嬰則以粉紅色毛 氈包裹。

而較近期的理論則主張遺傳,荷爾蒙及社化過程的相互影響(THE THEORY OF MULTIVARIANT CAUSALITY FOR TRANSVESTISM. TRANSSEXUALISM & HOMOSEXUALITY)。該理論指出性別認同及性向是由三方面影響,這理論指出有些兒童是天生有著不同程度的性傾向於性別連

續統一體(GENDER CONTINUM)的另外一端的性別身份。這些兒童並非天生便特定地是同性愛者、易服者或變性者,而是透過社化過程(SOCIALIZATION)去將其遺傳傾向、及胎兒期的荷爾蒙分泌情況而形成的影響顯現;但社化過程對於有跨越性別(CROSS-GENDER)傾向的兒童和性別身份符合生理上的性別的兒童有著不同的影響。

另外,在心理分析學上則持有一個解釋,認為男易服者在孩童時期偶發地看見其母親的性器官並發現她沒有陽具,這發現使他產生極端的憂慮,因害怕自己也會失去自己的陽具,這事件可以導致病態,包括易服;而女性則是出於陽具妒忌(PENIS ENVY)。

此外,研究指出,有些父母給其子女不同程度的易服,例如給男孩子的服飾女孩子穿(反之亦然)或是當其子女做出異性的行為特徵時加以認同,經過潛移默化的強化過程(REINFORCEMENT PROCESS)這些人成長以後亦可能會常以異性的服飾出現。

據調查所得,大約每50,000名男性中,便有一名男易服者;另外,每50,000名女性中,亦有一名女易服者。而在美國精神病協會(AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION)於1987年出版的診斷統計手冊(DIAGNOISTIC & STATISTICAL MANUAL DSM-III-R)中,則仍列易服爲「癖」,但在這定義中,沒有包括女性。

何爲變性 (TRANSSEXUALISM) ?

於1910年MAGNUS HIRSCHFIELD把其一名病人稱爲心理上的變性者〈 PSYCHIC TRANSSEXUAL),自此「變性」這一字彙便沿用至今。

跟據DSM-III-R (1987),診斷「變性」的標準如下:

A. 對於自身的已制定性別的有著持續的不安和不適當的感覺。

B. 在最少二年內持續地除去自身的第一及 第二性徵,以及得到異性的性別特徵。

C. 此人已達青春期。

對大部份人而言,在12至18個月大以後, 其性別的概念大概會固定下來。一般在發 育成熟後,性別認同、男性化或女性化的角色及行為便會和他們生理上的性別相互配合。然而對於一些人,心理上認同的性別角色(感覺自己是男性或是女性)往往不能配合他們的染色體形、性腺、賀爾蒙、內性器官或外生殖器官,即使這些生理上的特徵達成一致,心理上的角色卻未必完全符合。

關於變性手術(SEX REASSIGNMENT SURGERY, SRS),有男變女(MALE-TO-FEMALE TRANSSEXUAL)及女變男(FEMALE-TO-MALE TRANSSEXUAL),接受進入變性程序的第一步,通常是要成功地以另一種性別生活及工作一年,同時持續一年內接受分泌治療及成功的改變生活形態之後,才進行不可回復的手術,改變生殖器官及身體。

於1957年,美國曾有一個研究,當中研究了105個陰陽人(HERMPHRODITES),他們用了6個生理上決定性別的標準:(1)染色體的性別(CHROMOSOMAL SEX),(2)生殖腺性別(GONADAL SEX),(3)賀爾蒙的性別(HORMONAL SEX),(4)內生殖器官(INTERNAL ACCESSORY REPRODUCTIVE STRUCTURES),(5)外生殖器(EXTERNAL GENITALIA),其中有三十人的性別制定,是和前述的其中一個條件不符,但只有5人的性別角式和色慾取向是和其已制定的性別不同,因此,該研究指出,性心理(PSYCHOSEXUALITY)在出生時是中性,亦差不多全是由社化過程所決定,而性別身份的關鍵期則在二七個月前已確定。

此外,一些心理學家則認爲變性是由於母子的同生、相依(MOTHER-INFANT SYMBIOSIS)而父親是心理上或實際上不存在。

至於變性在醫學界的地位,根據DSM-III-R (1987) 則仍被視爲病態,列爲精神失常 (MENTAL DISORDER) 的一種。

現以正視聽,下文將討論其「三角 關係」。

易服者是否同時有變性的傾向?

基本上,變性者認爲自己是被困於一個錯誤的驅體裡,如『男兒被困女身』或『女

兒被困男身』,但是,很多易服者都能接受自己的性別,只是以易服作爲某種方法,以期達到某些目的。(請參閱前文)

順帶一提,易服者與戀物者不同,在於戀 物者喜歡使用已被異性使用的服飾。

易服者是否又是同性愛者?

對於這個問題,不同學者有不同的意見, 理論上,有些學者認爲易服者其實亦有同 性愛的傾向,亦有些學者認爲易服者有別 於同性愛者,而事實上,不少研究指出, 在易服者中,不單有同性愛者,也有異性 愛者,更有雙性愛者。故此,易服者不一 定是同性愛者。再者,有些同志一生亦未 曾易服。

變性者是否又是同性愛者?

如前交所述,變性者基本上不滿自己的性別,結果其出路會是變性手術。然而,絕大部份的同性愛者能接受自己的性別,而同時愛上自己的同性。故此變性者並不等同同性愛者。

就本人觀察,某些變性者的確是同性愛者,而究其原因,多是因爲其在異性愛社會裡,同性愛情根本沒有ROLE MODEL可尋,知識水平較高,或對同性愛社群較爲開放的,也可以或知道可從那裡轉換有關書籍來幫助了解自己,或有關體來尋求友儕間的協助、意見。可是,知識水平較低的,根本不能接受世間一個,被社會、道德的枷鎖早已壓得透外,被社會、道德的枷鎖早已壓得透路。(本人對此種個案致以莫大的悲哀!)

(後按:爲本文時,本人發覺:(1)對於 女易服者的研究,實在寥寥可數;(2)在 DSM-III-R對易服的定義中,並不包括女 性;(3)於家計會圖書館中,除了金賽性 學報告外,竟沒有對關於易服及變性的詳 盡書籍得以參考。可想而知,社會大眾對 此類人仕並不關注,但其實她/他們面對 的問題可能更多。形成如此局面,是有關 團體(在香港可能根本沒有。)的力有不 逮,還是政府的漠視罔聞呢?他們也飽受 歧視,有容爲大,同志們可有想想替他們 出一分力呢?)

直女人看彎男人

Betty Lee

也許他們的敏感,正因他們在社會 上仍受到壓抑,令他們需要不斷反 省自己的身份、感情取向、人生價 值和與社會的關係,漸漸培養出一 份對周遭的人和事更細緻敏銳的觸 覺。

這篇文章的題目是半年前定的,但今天我真的懷疑是否可以「label」自己為「直女人」?究竟是不是因為從小已習慣了這個男權社會給我的稱號?也許我該回頭看一看,自己是怎樣從「直」世界遂漸踏入「攣」世界的別繼的?

從「直」世界窺探「攣」世界的第一扇窗戶,是Francis Bacon的油畫,在一張張悸動著的人臉上我看到人性的卑微,來自畫家對人性深刻的透視,第二扇窗戶是Robert Mapplethorpe的攝影作品,在一朵朵顫動著的花中我看到生命的脑覺不會攝影者對生命的敏銳直覺,來自攝影者對生命的敏銳直覺不可見所完處,是否有一種異乎常久的細緻與敏感?

接著我認識了一些「攣」男人,他們對自己的身體、外型、打扮以致一舉手一投足都充滿著自覺、感情纖巧得可比擬女子,說真的這些正是我一直希望在男性身上找到的特質,當然他們永不會愛上我!但這也解釋了爲何我們總認爲「攣」男人必然可以與女性互訴心聲。

但是,隨著我認識了更多「攣」男人以及「攣」女人後,我發現他們

作爲女性,我不單溫柔似水,我也剛勝如石,豪氣干雲。

而另一方面,其實部份「攣」男人 具有較女性化的特質也沒甚麼奇 怪 , 人生下來就同時具有男性化 (masculine) 及女性化 (feminine) 的特 質,只是我們這個仍以男性價值爲中心的 社會總要壓抑人性,硬把人訓練爲兩大壁 壘分則的陣營,不過,在現今這個多 元化的社會裡,這種僵化了的傳統 兩性模式已經不再適用。

其實,對「攀」男人性格的分析,正好可以引發我們對兩性 角色展開更豐富的探索,在現今 這個豐富多變的社會裡,爲何我們 不可以將自己性格裡的男性化及女 性化特質作出各種適合自己的活潑 組合,以期在社會的不同層面中, 活出更豐盛的人生!作爲女性,我 不單溫柔似水,我也剛強如石,豪 氣干雲。

Same Sex, Different Race

Domingo Carvajal

If all you know about mixed-race gay couples come from watching Ang Lee's The Wedding Banquet, then you'd better read on. The life of the wealthy Chinese and American gay couple portrayed on the silver screen is rarely, if ever, to be found in the pressured realities of day-to-day Hong Kong life. And the cinematic couple's miraculous conception (no other phrase is justifiable) of a grandson for the Taiwanese grandparents is at best as humorous as the American partner's pathetic attempts at garbled Mandarin.

But if The Wedding Banquet provides one unreal example of the Chinese/Western gay couple, another equally untrustworthy stereotype can be found in the fictional pederasty of the older western man looking for a youthful Chinese boyfriend. Even after the most cursory of visits to the Hong Kong gay scene, the curious passerby will be forced to admit that this stereotype is founded on myth rather than reality. The dance floors of Propaganda and the like are hardly throbbing with overweight balding westerners embarrassing themselves in the presence of young Chinese men. In fact, a wide range of gay Asian/Western relationships could be inferred from the couples and groups dancing together, destroying any stereotypes which may previously have been held.

So what is the reality for the Chinese/Western gay couple living in Hong Kong? If it is not the luxurious lifestyle with happy parents portrayed by Ang Lee, nor the classical stereotype of the Western fictional pederast, the reality deserves investigation, and the stereotypes deserve destruction.

Eric and James

Eric was born in Hong Kong, but went to study in England, where he met James who had recently graduated from university. Both in their mid-twenties, they are now facing up to the realities of living out their lives as a gay, mixed-race couple in this busy international city.

" get better service in restaurants" is Eric's flippant answer to my question as to why he finds Western men attractive. The fact is that for him as a someone who has experienced a multiplicity of cultural values through living in Hong Kong, Britain and America, race has almost ceased to be an issue. "I never see race as a problem," he confesses, "because I don't define identity by race." Of course, if you're gay, the most important characteristic of a potential partner's personality is their sexual orientation. "The fact that James is male is more important than the fact he's a Westerner!" Colour is quite simply a nonissue compared to the whole question of gender and sexuality.

It is wise, however, not to let the cultural gap become too wide. Eric points out that as much as he generally finds Westerners more attractive than Chinese, there would be no prospect of a lasting relationship with someone who had little sympathy with, or understanding of Chinese culture. It is important to him, for instance, that James appreciates the centrality of the Chinese family, and the importance of visiting relatives and maintaining family ties. "Despite all the Western influence," admits Eric, "my family does play an important part in my life."

相戀不易,相戀得長久更不易,同性戀已經不易,異國情駕更加不易,愛得深亦怕傷得深。月有圓缺、聚散無定。愛人要走,要留是難;愛人不走,要留亦難。愛色是一個問題,膚色又是另一個問題。

Eric further explains that growing up in Hong Kong did not provide him with a solid, clearly defined cultural foundation, and that he feels he doesn't share much in common with many local Chinese. He points out, however, that "going out with a non-Chinese makes me feel more Chinese." So having a different-race partner is for Eric something that helps him feel more secure about his racial identity, especially as what James seems to appreciate in him, in part, the simple fact that he is Chinese.

But what about living together in Hong Kong?

James is quick to point out that he has been very fortunate in being accepted by Eric's family, and that he gets on well with Eric's parents. "It hasn't been easy to establish good relations with Eric's family," he admits, "but that's got a lot to do with the fact that I don't speak Cantonese. Although they speak English well, I sometimes feel embarrassed that they have to accommodate my failure to speak their language. But that's a problem as much to do with being in Hong Kong and not wanting to feel like a colonialist who expects everyone to relate to me on my terms and in my language."

While James's is being oversensitive about his forbears' imperialist tendencies, Eric is busy extolling the virtues of Hong Kong. "The good part is that people just leave you alone, and there's little gaybashing. There are good job opportunities which make it possible for both partners to work."

The down side in part stems from the swift rate of change in Hong Kong's cultural and racial life. Expats rarely stay in Hong Kong for all of their lives, and without a passport it is impossible for a Hong Kong Chinese to join their partners in other countries. If Chinese people have to stay in Hong Kong, and Westerners rarely stay for very long, this can make long-term relationships very difficult. Until such time as gay relationship enjoy the same legal status as heterosexual marriages, the foreign immigration official is hardly likely to welcome a gay Chinese partner with open arms. And of course the only people who profit from long-distance relationships are the telephone companies.

So although Hong Kong is a busy exciting cosmopolitan city where mixed-race relationships are more readily tolerated, the fact is that such relationships can prove to be difficult to maintain. The subtle problems of cultural differences which Eric pointed out can be a deep source of interest and attraction, as much as difficulties to be overcome.

Maintaining a gay relationship in the face of the pressures of social convention can be challenging enough. But inter-racial gay relationships in Hong Kong can be particularly vulnerable to the fast pace of life. The inequality of citizenship rights between expatriates and local Chinese can prove to be a burden which many may find too great, but then that is not really the first thing that comes into your mind when you fall in love with someone of the same sex.

也談同志劇場

鄒忠狄

香港十分一會第一次在香港「名正言順」打響同志旗號,攪 Gay Theatre,作為會員,當然翹 首企足、引領盼待,誰知又是一 場美麗的的誤會。果真是 Gay Theatre,只可惜是一個重覆了坊 間看怪獸心態的「基」劇場。

所謂「另類/小眾劇場」, 通常是一群不能被大社會認同或 不肯與一般觀念認同的小眾,為 了一展所長或表達其獨特意識而 產生的藝術表達形式。譬如説, 有些女性認為,長久以來,劇場 大部份重要的工作都是由男性來 擔任,女性空有才華而沒有機 會,於是組成所謂「女性劇 場」,由全女班擔綱——這是 「另類/小眾劇場」的一種定 義:而另一種定義,則是從經驗 出發: 假若這群女人決定要透過 劇場去把自己作為女性的第一手 經驗公諸於世,她們不再上演莎 劇而改演「女性劇」,讓世人得 以了解真實的她們。這種從經驗 出發的表演多是帶有政治目的, 旨在要觀眾反省和宣揚表演者本 身一套政治上的觀念。

從定義上去看今次十分一會 的公演,首先,我只能説那是一 個「男同志劇場」,因為裡面完 全沒有女性/女同志的聲音。從 歷史至今,男人和男同志的才華

都沒有被埋沒,但他們不能以自 己真正的身份把真正的心事公諸 於世,因此,在第一種定義上, 由男同志組成的劇場已是「同志 劇場」,這一點是可以成立的; 然而, 男同志以真正的身份和立 場來攪劇場,即是公然 out (站 出來)。Out 本身是一個非常政 治性的行動,迫使我們一定要從 第二種定義去看「同志劇場」; 换句話説,「同志劇場」最先決 的條件是要透過劇場去把同志的 一手經驗公諸於世,讓世人得以 了解真實的同志世界,目的無非 是希望澄清既有的錯誤觀念、消 除歧視,和得到世人的認同與接

用言行去影響別人就是政 治,因此,無可避免地,攪同志 劇場幾乎就等同了攪政治劇場。

從今次十分一會主辦的這個 double-bill來看,蘭花手脫鞋互擲 camp版民間傳奇的「界樹下」除了滿足和回饋觀眾「同性戀者多是女人型」觀念外,我看不出有任何建樹。我不同意葉導演氣網獲銘先生在場刊中所說:「…我為什麼選一齣不是同性戀者是多材的「界樹下」?同性戀者是多才多藝的,他/她們任何題材都能演出水準,為什麼要固步自封自己看低自己的能力呢?更何況

『同性戀文化』是很廣闊的,同 性戀者所繪的畫或編撰的樂譜, 如其題材不涉及同性戀的,也是 同性戀者的文化。」我們不能認 為凡是不反對我們的就是同意我 們的!

首先,同性戀者並不特別多 才所藝,同性戀者與所有人一樣 都是人,不同的地方是大家身份 上有所分別,這段文字假設同志 是「出眾的」,已是隨入了世人 為我們編撰的神話。第二、如果 照葉先生的説法, 假設希特勒是 一個(當然沒有人知道)有猶太 血統的同性戀者(的確有很多人 在猜),那麼,他的「我的奮 鬥」就既是猶太文學,也是同志 文化了,那倒真嗚乎哀哉!太陽 是圓的,但並非所有圓的東西都 是太陽,這是最簡單的邏輯問 題。第三、正是因為同志被視為 異類,才會有「同志問題」、

「同志文化」,有誰不希望自己 終被大社會包容接受,不用再生 活在ghetto裡?我絕對無法接受柴 可夫斯基的音樂是「一個同性戀 者」的音樂,那應該是「一個 人」的音樂,而且是屬於全人類 的。

至於「不管我是誰我仍是 我」,是一齣完全符合了兩種 「另類/小眾劇場」定義的男同 志話劇。雖然那不是我的生活方式,但我不敢説那個故事沒有反映現實,縱然情節真的有點過時,而且犯駁的地方甚多。

然而,有政治目的的言行最 忌政治上不正確,結果打著紅旗 反紅旗。「不」劇裡犯了幾點政 治上的不正確:

一、以性傾向來把人劃分: 阿誠在龍父暈倒後指責鄰居「你 們異性戀者才不是人!」雖是意 氣話,但跟世人説「那些(帶鄙 視)同性戀者!」有甚麼分別? 我們想別人把我們也看作人,然 後我們又不把他們看成人?

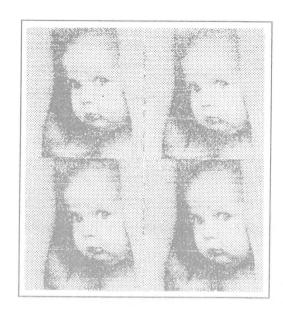
二、我非常奇怪一齣十分一 會(官方?)主辦的話劇,對愛 滋病的認識竟仍停留在一般市井 的貧血階段。首先,編劇彷彿一 早已經預設男同性戀者與愛滋病 之間是可以劃上一個等號,然 後,最叫人受不了是,阿龍認為 阿華「染了這個病還出去玩?」 難道染上了愛滋病就是天譴,應 該一個人孤伶伶的留在家中等 死?要知道,我們並不活在聖經 時代,愛滋病患者亦不是痳瘋病 人,需要隔離看待。我不是鼓吹 HIV+的人要出去「玩」,去把病 毒傳給別人,而是這些人一天未 病發死亡,他們還是一個人,有 人的七情六慾;重要的不是我們 拿著「道德」的上方寶劍去判決 他們不准再「害人」(事實上他 們本身也是受害者),而是關 懷、幫助這些註定要英年早逝的 人如何在充足的安全措施下有尊 嚴地渡過餘生。十分一會既然花 了大量人力物力去攪愛滋病教 育,這不就是個讓觀眾認識愛滋 病、愛滋病與同志,和較安全性 行為的最適當機會嗎?

> Our 本身是一個非常政治 性的行動,換句話説, 「同志劇場」最先決的條 件是要透過劇場去把同志 的一手經驗公諸於世, 世人得以了解真實的同志 世界,目的毋非是希望澄 清既有的錯誤觀念、消除 歧視,和得到世人的認同 與接納。

三、很明顯,編劇希望藉「不」劇去讓觀眾反省「不是同志而是社會有問題」,可惜,看完整個劇,我完全感覺不到社會有何問題,反而劇情的鋪排令我覺得勾引朋友「丈夫」的阿華和對伴侶與外遇皆反面無情的阿龍

得到如斯下場是「抵死」,具更 回饋和進一步鞏固了「同志 交」這個說法。最令人反感的是 阿華勾引阿龍一場,導演實 預要讓瘦小的演員幾乎脱個 看要讓瘦小的演員幾乎脱個獨 光,還以一副煙視媚行的狐狸精 媚態,用腳去挑逗阿龍的下體; 假如是外間「恐同」導演有值作為 一套官方同志話劇也跳不可 信,現實生活也是這樣。但舞台 不是一煲有骨有肉任人揀取的 取精華的雞晶。

作為一個香港十分一會主辦 的話劇演出,我不知道會的參與 有多少,然而,單就演出去看, 很明顯十分一會的思想/教育工 作依舊原封未動,對自己的方向 亦左搖右擺。如果十分一會真的 有志在同志平權運動中起到政治 性的作用, 這次話劇演出無疑充 當了一個「反革命」的腳色,對 大局毫無幫助。藝術工作者固然 可以為藝術而藝術,但當肩負了 使命,就不能毫無政治上的醒覺 性。看過「意志的勝利」的朋友 就會明白,才華蓋世但對政治無 覺無知的萊芬斯坦,最後就是這 樣落得一身替納粹助紂為虐的遺 臭而身敗名裂。



看漫畫書本該是賞心悅目的享受,可是 看到一些以同性愛作題材的本地漫畫令 人有扯頭髮搥胸口的衝動,加上看到某 學院派人士在其書中說的一句話時只有 搖頭嘆息的份兒:

女同性戀本質上排斥男人,因而引起男 性更大恐慌,爲了自保,男性只好把她 們界定爲「遭男人離棄的病態女人」。

在文字界(或文化界)工作的「有識之士」尚如斯地去說,難怪其他對兩性關係、異同性愛認識較少的漫畫人不也以此作構思藍本。也許是對文化人抱有過高的希冀,也許沉默的香港同志活該受到如斯的對待。

話說第一二八期的狄克戀曲及私鐘妹 (期目不詳)皆以女同性戀作故事主 幹,而後者更以三級色情畫面作招徠。

型像造形

兩本漫畫不約而同的把傳媒中對女同性 愛愛人被典型化了的外型放在畫格內。 兩者所畫的戀人都是一個短髮(代表主動的、代表男方、男性化)一個長髮 (代表被動、代表女方、女性化的)。 這種表達手法實在是很攏統和狹窄的。 沒錯的是香港有不少的女同性愛者是有 這種外表的典型化,但亦有不在此典型 化之內的。

當然只是執著於兩份的漫畫便說傳媒處 理女同性愛者外表不當是絕對的斷章取 義,但環看目前的報導雜誌電視電影書 刊均同心協力的把這典型化的「認受 性」不斷的強化及重複時,這兩本漫畫 的手法便不可不討論了。

不是沒有有正確意識形態的文字,畢竟,看書的人只是群眾中的一小撮人; 而漫畫的對象可能便是不大看書的一大 群人。基於它那廣大的接觸面,它內裡 所描繪的或多或少讓讀者對某些事物的 觀點或認識有所影響,特別是在表達如 同性愛如此鮮爲人知的素材。在傳媒一 致的典形化及缺乏其他供應正確認識的 渠道,這片面的畫面不幸便變成了圖畫 的全面了。

兩性拉力關係

兩本漫畫中那長髮的女孩最終都和男孩 子在一起,而在她們於男女愛人的取捨 中展現了短髮女孩(女性)與男孩(男性)的角力戰。愛,本身就是無性別之 分,但在角力中人物的對話把男女兩性 的地位劃了高低,甚至是下了評語。在 狄克戀曲中,我們看到:

短髮:如果……我係男仔,我一定會成爲Gina最愛既人! (p3)

長髮: 有得如果呀,你唔係男仔!你唔可以當自己係男仔架!

短髮:點解我唔係男仔!點解我唔係男 仔!

彷彿愛便只得一種,沒有在男女愛人規範以外的愛了;彷彿愛女性的便只是男性的專利,女性是無權無份的。這種男女戀愛的方程式正好就是男權中心霸氣的績譯,男性不獨主宰社會經濟,還決定了女性對愛伴的選擇。對白中對男性身份的質詢甚或渴望是把那霸氣推至高峰點。

最要命的是還有以下的幾句:

男友:車,大家上床玩下就叫拍拖咩? 傻架你!而且豆腐妹我唔岩架!而家玩 完啦,送番俾你囉!

和長髮女孩發生了關係後男孩對短髮說的話許是天下女同性愛者的悲輓。甚麼豆腐妹、玩完、送番俾你!和女同性愛者發生關係是很多異性愛男性的夢想,蓋因可以滿足其大男人的慾念,但對意思人的輕佻、侮辱、低貶及男性身份的膨脹是直逼人的極限。彷彿和女同性愛者同床是可一而不可轉手的貨物。這種心態是不尊重女同性愛者,是不尊重兩性的關係,是不自重。

恐同性愛症候

狄克中的短髮說:我承認Gina係個好靚的女仔,但係我知道佢同我唔可以再有進一步既發展!係一種我接受唔到的畸型發展……(p12)

紅燈區中長髮說:我想做番一個正常的 人(p5)

這類型的對白很多時反映了異性愛者對同性愛的「瞭解」,亦是不少同性愛者的心底話。這裡可以看到不同層面的恐同性愛表現;異性愛男性寫這種對白是在強化對女同性愛的恐懼,怕的是女性不再是他們的「專利品」,(女)同性愛者若想做個正常的人是懼怕社會道德傳統對同性愛的逼害或接受了男女愛戀的必然方程式。

恐同性愛的症候更從把女同性愛者描劃成動輸出手傷人的人物中顯現出來。紅燈區中的短髮在目睹長髮與男性親熱時以刀從背後刺傷那男子。沒有安排明刀明槍擺明車馬撤鬥的場面,只有自背後突襲的畫面。意象上似乎把女同性愛者歸納成次一等的對手,只有在偷襲時方可得逞,也同時把女同性愛者塑造成十分衝動和極具暴力傾向的人。如果不是

自身感受到同性愛者的逼力是不會如斯惶恐的繪劃。

不把女同性愛者說成頭號殺手,豈能號令眾異性愛男性對前者,尤其是短髮型號的加以抗拒排斥?豈能令女性不乖乖臣服於男女戀愛程式之內?只有讓我們成爲洪水猛獸方可以保衛他們的盆地。

這種恐懼說穿了其實是對異性愛模式的 一種存疑而繁衍的條件反射。真的相信 異性愛爲天下唯一的愛便犯不著大費周 章的做恐慌性文章。正面的去看,就是 我們的存在太實在太有威脅性,所以便 要總動員的偏歪渲染,爲疑惑的異性愛 堡疊築高高的護城牆。



異性愛和同性愛不是必然的對立,女同性愛者與異性愛男性不是絕對的敵人。問題不在於性愛的取向,而在於人與人之間缺乏了平等的看待和相處。當愛人承受不起禁色的戀情而屈服時,我們是該於社會的認知觀念著手做功夫,抱怨憤恨是無濟於事的,更不用向異性宣戰。畢竟,欺壓人的人們還未到醒覺到欺人者自欺人。

每次的同志電影節,都附著很多興奮與無奈;興奮是因爲又等到一年,可以密集地看一些「非主流」的同志電影;無奈是因爲不斷有「明年不再辦」、「場次比往年少」、「票房不理想」、「某類片比較好賣」、「紀錄片、女同志電影反應冷淡」……的傳言。

其實曾出現過同志論壇的朋友都會感到,同志正是面對社會各方壓力;但男同志、女同志、雙性戀者之間又是很互不了解;所以,自己總不明白同志爲甚麼不藉這機會,齊齊看看圈內圈外的矛盾與問題譬如,是次(九四年)同志電影節所涵概的十一個範疇,絕對可讓我們知得多些全面些。



譬如同志的家會是何許模樣?只是二人世界,還是可以有仔有女,在「家的春秋」的 六部短片中,展示了多個不同版本:一對同志收養一名染有愛滋病小孩的故事;三對 伴侶(一對男同志,一對女同志,男同志加女同志)的家,怎樣照顧「子女」;一對 在猶太教儀式下舉行的同志婚禮,她們的父母會……;全是家庭觀念的新生版。

Out唔Out是圍繞著同志的老問題,今次可一看同志的現形記。洛克遜在銀幕上「無女不歡」,但他在電影中的眉稍眼角小動作卻完全流露同志本色,逃不出觀眾法眼。

直至現在爲止,女子還是柔柔順順的好,起碼長髮飄飄、步履姍姍、不語含羞都是最佳的「市場保證」,所以,儘管不喜歡,不少女子也會把自己依市場樣本改造。但總有些人不甘被禁制在這些「淑女神話」的枷鎖,所以一個個把頭髮刮得光禿禿,把背上皮肉作刺繡,都是對社會作出的反抗,那管旁觀者如何評頭品足;「女孩還是壞的好」,起碼活得逍遙自在,起碼有勇氣發出反抗聲音,至於那些被鄙棄的變性人,女子性虐待發燒友,內裡卻是有腦有心有血有肉,只在乎有沒有人在看過表面後,肯看看她們的內在天地。

在同志論壇上,曾討論過雙性戀者的「定義」; 記得當時某些男同志和直人及雙性戀者之間也有不同的看法,並不見得特別尊重或關心; 那末,大家又會如何對待「變性人」呢?在紐約的,會是左右逢源,還是腹背受敵?在印度的,可是神的代言人,又或妓院的生招牌……遠超乎你的估計。

還有講成長路上種種的「同志十五二十時」;東方同志在西方世界的體驗的「同志東遊」,本地製作的「玩玩紀錄片」,便是看主流如何「對待」同志……。

今年百多部短片的確可以講及不同的問題,範圍是遠比以前豐富;只是每當自己見到 策劃林奕華彈出來,「呼籲」大家看女同志電影時……,便知道不單「主流」冷待我 們,同志間也太多不關心,也太不嘗試解脫自己的圈圈……;以後的路……。

香港十分一會 刊物小組

親愛的讀者:

以往數月均接到不少十分一會內外朋友的查詢,希望可以補購過往一年的會訊及會刊。由於兩本刊物屬於非賣品,故不能作出補購的安排,謹此致歉。 基於每期我們均留有少量數目的舊會訊及會刊給新入會的會員,新入會的會員 可利用以下的表格索取所欠的期數。至於非會員,如欲索取,亦可用同一表格 以捐款形式代替。此項索取舊刊行動在於提供多一個途徑,讓有興趣認識同志 心聲及意識的朋友參閱,亦作爲對過往一年爲同志文字貢獻的一群致意。截止 索取日期爲九四年六月三十日,以郵戳日期爲準。

	索取舊刊表格				
姓名:		v			
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九三年十二月號會訊	本 九四年二月號會刊	本			
九四年四月號會訊	_本				
本人爲:					
○會員, 會員編號	;入會日期爲年月	0			
○非會員, 現捐款港幣	圓。				
 註: 非會員捐款爲每期每才	室會訊最低港幣三十圓正,會刊則每期每本	最低港幣五十圓			
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致編輯:

本人乃貴刊讀者。長話短說,本人於一偶然的機會下,從友人手中獲得貴刊之創刊號(九三年十月號)。本人對貴刊深感興趣,亦欲繼續支持及欣賞貴刊。只是友人乃欣賞愛滋顯像時,於一堆關於愛滋病之資料之中取得貴刊。至今本人亦找不到其他方法或途徑獲得貴刊。故投此信至投稿事宜之地址,望貴刊編者能得知本人心聲,並提供購買、甚至訂閱貴刊之方法。同時本人亦希望能取得自創刊號至今之多期會刊。現錄下本人之通訊地址,望能寄上回應或提供方法。

祝 編安

讀者 Erica 13.4.94

註:是否要先成爲貴會會員,方能得到貴刊,若是,請寄上入會表格。 (Thank you very much!)

致:十分一會

本人對 貴會甚有興趣,煩能將 貴會之期刊及有關刊物/資料寄給本人。(盼早覆)

謝謝!

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P.S.

另,本人曾觀看 貴會最近兩部話劇,本人對該兩部劇,由編劇至演員,都甚 爲欣賞,順帶在此稱讚,乃由衷之言。

Workshop——女與男Part II,面紗的背後

一個名爲女與男之面紗背後,於四月十六日在聖約翰大教堂的David Kwok Room舉行,是日參加人數亦頗爲踴躍,有四十多人,究竟男女同志之間存有多少誤解及偏見 ? 主辨者希望透過今次之Workshop,真正摘下眾人的面紗,解除彼此的誤解。

可惜當日的節目程序相當混亂,而且工作人員亦欠缺經驗,沒做足準備工夫,將一個難得男女混集的聚會,本可幹一點事兒的機會,就這樣白白錯過。主持者首先講解當日之主題,之後分組商議一個短劇,每組各派代表參與,此短劇本意想帶出問題所在,予以化解;但時間所限,而且眾人又不是歡樂今宵藝員,何來急智,即席揮毫?最最重要,是主事者所講解的短劇型式、主題欠缺鮮明,令各人都摸不著頭腦,演出者每每站出來都說,「我都不知站出來做甚麼。」短劇後再分小組討論。

整個工作坊都令人感到鬆散、沉悶、達不到預期之成效。主題是面紗背後,解除誤解,但當天的工作坊又是否純屬一場誤解呢?期盼下一次的男與女Part III能夠參透出Part II的失敗因由,好好反思,來一次實在而充實的工作坊。

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祝 編安

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致:十分一會

本人對 貴會甚有興趣,煩能將 貴會之期刊及有關刊物 (盼早覆)

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